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11 July 1985

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ST VINCENT LEADER OFFERS PROPOSALS AT CARIBBEAN MEETING

Mitchell Interview

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 4 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Clevon Raphael]

[Text]

THE REAL problems of Caricom are the problems of the economies of the individual territories, Mr. James Mitchell, Prime Minister of St. Vincent and the Grenadines, said yesterday. Small island states could not afford the interest rates being charged by the World Bank, he added.

In an interview, in the lobby of the Trinidad Hilton, Mr. Mitchell, who is attending the 10th anniversary meeting of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC), added that he was trying to sensitise the international community about the economic and social problems of small island States.

Shortly after delivering the vote of thanks at the opening session of the CDCC meeting, Mr. Mitchell, was asked about the difficulties facing the regional movement.

He said: "I think the real problems of Caricom are the problems of the economies of the individual territories — for example, the problems of Jamaica that seem insoluble, the problems of Guyana which also seem insoluble and the problems of Trinidad and Tobago's own difficulties.

"I believe these are the real first problems because you can talk about agreement and so on, but trade is really between people who have something to sell and the money to buy.

"You can put up all the agreements that you want but if the people to whom you are selling do not have the money to buy there is no trade. A lot depends on the growth and the purchasing power of the people and the economy."

Concessions

Mr. Mitchell, who returned home today, said

one of the things he hoped the July Caricom Head of Government conference in Barbados would tackle, is an international airport for his country.

St. Vincent and Grenadines total debt, he said, was EC \$190 million, and for an economy like his country's, that was a "helluva debt situation."

Small island States like the OEC (Organisation of East Caribbean States) Mr. Mitchell, said could not afford interest rates like nine and 11 per cent on loans for infrastructural development from international financial agencies like the World Bank.

Suggesting that financial concessions should be made to smaller States, Mr. Mitchell added: "What has happened is that the World Bank, because they have been cutting back on their own resources, have been looking at areas to cut back on the disbursement of those funds.

"The first thing they do is to raise the threshold of entitlement so now that we (OECS) are getting above that threshold, it means we cannot get concessionary terms."

MEMORIAL LECTURE

St. Vincent and the Grenadines, he explained, had a committee studying the Nassau Agreement which called for implementation of certain proposals to facilitate intra-regional trade.

His Government could not have implemented the measures as stipulated because its party was not in political power at that time. In any case his Government had restricted its consumption tax independent of the Nassau accord.

Mr. Mitchell was the only one of four regional Heads of Government expected to attend the ceremony, to turn up. Official sources could not give any reasons for the absence of the others.

The programme of the three-day meeting was somewhat of a mystery — and a pressing one at that — for journalists. Efforts to obtain a daily schedule were met with cries of ignorance from several officials.

Among issues to be tackled at the meeting which ends tomorrow is the

report of the mission to examine aspects of the feasibility of a regional information system in new and renewable sources of energy for the Caribbean.

Economic and social issues affecting the region are also to be discussed.

But journalists were hard put to ascertain yesterday the exact time-table for the discussions. Some of the newsmen were put out the typing pool where they went to get information.

Prime Minister George Chambers informally discussed several issues with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar after Cabinet hosted a lunch in honour of the UN official's visit to this country.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar gave the main address at the opening of the conference.

Last night he delivered the third annual Eric Williams Memorial Lecture at Queen's Hall.

Mr. Chambers and the UN Secretary dealt with political and economic issues of regional and international concern.

These issues included the role of the ECLAC and the CDCC in regional development; Iraq and Iran; Central America and Southern Africa with special reference to Namibia.

Call for UN Help

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 4 Jun 85 pp 1, 18

[Article by Jerry Johnson]

[Text]

THE PRIME Minister of St. Vincent and the Grenadines yesterday called on the United Nations to use some of its available funds to establish specific programmes defined and oriented to the problems of the small island developing countries.

Mr James "Son" Mitchell made the plea in his vote of thanks and reply to the address of UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuelar at the opening of the Tenth Anniversary (9th session) of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC) at the Trinidad Hilton.

Mr Mitchell said developing countries were artificially graduated into a GDP-income per capita bracket which threatened to disqualify them from further access to the concessionary resources of international funding agencies.

"The graduation is based on

statistical concepts rather than the actual productive capability of the islands. It does not take into account their special developmental circumstances and infrastructural needs which are a sine qua non of their further development and future stability."

He reminded the UN that it was that organisation's decolonisation thrust which created the opportunities for independence and the creation of small island states. The development of these islands, therefore, could be left in limbo.

"May I suggest that as the workload of the decolonisation committee lessens, funds at its disposal should now be used to address the problems of small island developing nations which this committee has helped to create," he said.

Earlier, outgoing chairman, Mr Jean Robert Estime, Foreign Minister of Haiti, declaring the meeting open, reported on the activities of the CDCC for 1984.

Mr Mitchell noted that CDCC members recognised the commonality and magnitude of the problems smaller countries faced and it was reflected in the CDCC's programme.

LACK OF OPPORTUNITY

"But this edifice of the CDCC rests on the foundations that are the countries comprising CDCC — some quite large, others very small. So that looking at the CDCC it is also very necessary to consider its constituents."

All CDCC countries had common problems. The smaller the country the more serious and insurmountable the problem. "What is more, the particular problems that derive from smallness variously emanated as small internal markets, diseconomies of scale, and narrow range of resources, are combined with other problems that are specifically related to our countries characteristics as islands," Mr. Mitchell said.

"Especially problems of transport, problems of the environment related to fragility of the ecosystems, and the lack of opportunity to take advantage of external economies like linking with the service networks of the neighbouring states (as is often done by small continental countries), thereby reducing the relative costs for basic infrastructure."

In addition natural disasters, to which island-states were prone, tended to destroy whole economies in an extremely short space of time. There was a strong argument, therefore, for formulating a specific programme addressing the needs of

small developing countries, whose sizes typically range from 100 to 700 square kilometres, and whose populations were about 100,000.

Further, there were inherent constraints of limited resources and capital derived from relatively small size and small populations. And despite the small populations, their density exerted great pressure on limited resources creating little opportunity for domestic savings.

"It might be thought that our islands be able to base development on a relatively plentiful supply of labour," Mr Mitchell added. "Indeed, at first sight there does seem to be plentiful supplies of labour. However, this advantage is vitiated by a combination of high rates of population increase together with high emigration rates which yield a growing but young population."

VERY DIFFICULT

In addition, the educated, the skilled and the experienced found it easy to emigrate, leaving behind a population mostly under 21 and over 50.

"A seemingly paradoxical situation of high unemployment combined with shortages of managerial personnel results," he said.

Transport and communication were further problems. Every island required a harbour, airport, and suitable communication facilities. For those that must encourage tourism or export perishables, these facilities must be of a high standard.

"But achieving economies of scale with low levels of population is very difficult," Mr Mitchell said.

Chambers Remarks

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 4 Jun 85 p 18

[Text]

ON THE tenth anniversary of the formation of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC), Prime Minister George Chambers yesterday told delegates it was appropriate that "we collectively pause and reflect."

Speaking at the opening of the ninth session of the CDCC at the Trinidad Hilton, Mr. Chambers said: "We should ask some pertinent questions about our achievements to date, our shortcomings, and the directions which we should take in the future."

"More importantly," he added, "we should remind ourselves of the

vision which inspired the founding of the organisation."

Just prior to introducing U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to deliver the feature address at the opening session, Mr. Chambers called on members of the CDCC to re-dedicate themselves to keep that vision alive within the international community.

"No one will gainsay that the world economic environment has been particularly harsh since our institution was founded here in Port-of-Spain," he said.

The realities of economic survival be added, highlighted the profound desirability of a greater degree of regional co-operation. But, ironically, it also posed a serious threat to achieving that objective.

PROVIDE STRATEGY

Citing an example, Mr. Chambers said the experience of the Caribbean Community (Caricom) well illustrated this dilemma.

No one could take comfort from any prospect that in the foreseeable future there would be an easing of world economic conditions to the advantage of the region.

Towards this end the Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister sought to provide a strategy for dealing with the situation.

Against such a background, he said it would seem desirable for the meeting to focus on identifying a limited number of critical activities on which the resources of the CDCC would be concentrated over the next few years.

While not losing sight of the guiding principles in the Constituent Declaration, Mr. Chambers felt that this strategy might produce more meaningful results than an approach which was less discriminating.

Despite the fact that progress might have been slower than expected, Mr. Chambers told the audience: "I feel reasonably confident that the CDCC has helped to sustain the spirit of co-operation in the region, even in these difficult times."

In introducing the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Chambers recalled that it was through the instrumentality of his predecessor, the late Dr. Eric Williams, that the CDCC was established.

Then Mr. Chambers added: "I consider it fitting that while in Trinidad and Tobago you will join with us in honouring the memory of the man through whose initiative the CDCC was born."

He was referring to the fact that the U.N. Secretary-General was to deliver the third Eric Williams Memorial Lecture at Queen's Hall last night.

CSO: 3298/764

CUBAN TIES WITH TRINIDAD-TOBAGO GIVEN AIRING

Port-of-Spain EXPRESS in English 3 Jun 85 p 39

[Article by Andy Johnson]

[Excerpts]

THE issue of relations between Cuba and its English-speaking neighbours in the Caribbean is expected to be high on the agenda of Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, who arrived in Port of Spain Saturday to attend the 10th ministerial meeting of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee.

This was gleaned during an interview last Friday with the newly appointed Cuban Ambassador to Trinidad and Tobago, Severino Mansur.

Mansur has been in Port of Spain for the past week, during which he presented credentials to President Ellis Clarke and held informal discussions with a number of government ministers, including External Affairs Minister Errol Mahabir and Sports, Culture and Youth Affairs Minister Basil Ince.

He said on Friday that Cuba has always cherished its "cordial" relationship with Trinidad and Tobago and other English-speaking countries in the Caribbean.

"We are all countries of the same region," Mansur, a 53-year-old Cuban diplomat, said, briefly hinting at the need for friendly relations between Cuba and the English-speaking Caribbean.

He said his foreign minister would be open to discussing this matter in detail during his stay here this week for the CDCC meeting which opens at the Trinidad Hilton in Port of Spain this morning.

Prior to the Grenada experiment, the ties between Cuba and Trinidad and Tobago were decidedly strong, with the great bond of friendship and respect which existed between Castro and the late Prime Minister, Dr Eric Williams.

Both countries established formal diplomatic relations in 1972 and Williams paid an official visit to Cuba as part of an overseas tour in 1974. Speaking of the fact that both countries have not established permanent missions in the respective capitals, Mansur said yesterday that for his government it was not possible to have missions in every country.

CSO: 3298/764

CARIBBEAN TRADE UNIONISTS HEAR CALL FOR UNITY

Castries CRUSADER in English 18 May 85 p 7

[Text] **SISTER FRANCES ADDRESSES UNIONISTS IN GUADELOUPE**

President of the Farmers and Farm-workers Union Frances Michel addressed a Conference of Caribbean Trade Unionist in Guadeloupe last week.

Speaking on behalf of both the National Workers Union of St. Lucia represented by Mr. Carl Pilgrim and the Farmers and Farm Workers Union, Sister Frances called for the unity and solidarity of Caribbean workers.

The text of the statement is as follows:

Comrade Chairman, Distinguished Guests of the Presidency esteemed Comrades, Leaders of Trade Unions, Dear Officers and members of Confederation Generale Du Travail De La Guadeloupe.

I am deeply grateful for the honour of being present at this fourth Conference of Unity and Solidarity of Caribbean Workers and also for the opportunity of visiting Guadeloupe, which is so near to St. Lucia and yet so far, that this is my very first visit here.

I speak on behalf of the National Workers Union of St. Lucia, represented here by Comrade Karl Pilgrim, and also on behalf of the officers and members of my Union, almost all of whom are now both unemployed and landless. On their behalf, I heartily greet you, and through you, the thousands of workers whom you represent.

At this juncture, I would like to refer to the intervention of Comrade Jermott of the N.W.U. of Dominica and simply say that

our situation in St. Lucia is similar to a T, down to his show of the performance of the military. I would like to mention just one other point in respect of St. Lucia, and that is: mention was made in a Throne Speech of 18th April 1985 delivered by our Governor General to the effect that Government was considering passing legislation to make it mandatory that trade Unions hold Annual General Elections and change officers every year; instead of Biennially as the Trade Union now do. This, we believe, is calculated to interfere in the election of officers of the Trade Unions in our Country.

Our meeting here is an event of great significance, and for me quite nostalgic, when I think back to our Third Conference, held in St. George's Grenada in November 1981. We can never forget our beloved Maurice Bishop, and the events of October 1983. And today, as we look back, we know that the ideas of Unity and Solidarity among workers have become, not only of local value, but also, Internationally Imperative.

It is only in conditions of TOTAL commitment to Unity, Solidarity, AND CONCERTED ACTION* that the hopes and aspirations of workers for a better life, and a better future for the generations to come, can be realised.

The solution to the serious crisis that the workers of the Caribbean and Latin America and the Third World in general are experiencing, is only possible, if account is taken of all the social and economic problems of workers, particularly of rural workers, women and the youth, whose role, especially in agricultural

production is becoming more and more decisive.

In this context, I am speaking, not only of workers in my country where our one-crop economy is in the hands of English Banana Transnational "Geset", but also all the other countries, whose workers fall under the paws of Trans-national Corporations.

In the face of the profound economic crisis that the capitalist world is experiencing the causes of which lie in the very capitalist system itself, imperialism, and the Governments which are under its influence are carrying out a policy of making the workers bear the burden of this crisis.

And how do they demonstrate this policy? Increased exploitation of workers in the form of wage freeze and larger quantities of piece work, massive lay offs, unemployment, the rocketing prices of basic commodities, the intensification of large financial groups' domination over the resources of our countries by economic and political pressure, AND the non-payment of 5.9 million dollars due to public servants on 31st March, 1985 by the Government of our country, are expressions of this policy. The Government of St. Lucia, after making the radio announcement that it would not pay that amount which was outstanding for three years, had the gall to have Warships on standby in case the workers decided to protest!

On the other hand, consider the aggressive attitude by the "War Exporters".

- the war in Malvinas in 1982, where the capitalists insist that Argentina must forget that the Malvinas Islands were stolen by Britain many years ago.

- the brutal and cowardly invasion of tiny Grenada and the destruction of the Grenada Revolution in 1983.

- the persistent threats, provocations and attacks on the popular Government and people of Nicaragua, even after a free and fair election in which Comrade Ortega and the Sandinistas won overwhelmingly. More votes than Reagan!

He is still not satisfied and is shouting for democracy!

Why does the United States Administration not seek democracy for the people of Chile, where they helped murder Salvador Allende, the democratically elected

Government of Chile? Why does the United States Administration not seek democracy for the people of Namibia, and South Africa where the Sothe government continuously slaughter people who are seeking their rights.

Comrades, the main task of this conference, as I see it, is to take the concrete steps necessary, to take a direction in line with the interest for full development of workers.

My Union and the National Workers Union of St. Lucia and N.W.U. of Dominica support the proposal put forward by Comrade Jesus Escandell, that all the Unions of the Caribbean and Latin America meet in Havana in October later this year, in order to arrive to a solution to the problem of the mammoth external debt of the countries of the Caribbean and Latin America.

We have held four conferences and have discussed problems time and again and the working conditions of the workers have worsened. It must be clear to everyone here, that the countries of this region cannot survive if we are to continue paying massive sums to the IMF which is really a tool of the United States of America. That is the challenge we face. This the problem we must solve because it is the workers who will continue to suffer. We will not meet this challenge by trying to change imperialism bit by bit.

In order for the workers' situation to improve, THE CAUSE of the present situation MUST BE REMOVED.

The reason for the appalling conditions of the peoples of the world, be it in Africa or Europe, Latin America or the Caribbean, North America or South Africa or Asia, is not this, that, or the other crisis! IT IS ONE AND THE SAME - IMPERIALISM!! AND in order to survive we must find a way to destroy what is killing the workers whom we say we represent.

We are their only hope. Let us not fail them.

Long Live the struggle of the Working Class.

Long live all Vanguard Organisations of the Working Class.

Long live the Unity and Solidarity of Caribbean Workers.

WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE!!

CARIBBEAN BANK NOTES RESULTS OF PRODUCTION INCREASES

Georgetown BARBADOS ADVOCATE in English 15 May 85 p 1

[Text]

The Barbados-based Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) says output in the area's key hard currency earners improved in varying degrees in 1984 but low world demand and prices meant that earnings had not kept pace.

The bank, in its 1984 Annual Report published today, said there was a marginal increase in sugar production for the 1983-84 crop, banana exports rose, oil production in Trinidad and Tobago increased, and tourist arrivals continued to rise. Bauxite output was also up, but less than forecast.

Preliminary data for the first nine months of 1984 showed that the volume of banana exports from the Windward Islands, Jamaica and Belize increased by five per cent to 122 300 tonnes, for the region as a whole, the report said.

It added that substantial increases in export volume were recorded by St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Dominica and St. Lucia during January to September 1984, over the corresponding 1983 period, while exports from Grenada declined marginally.

"There was a substantial drop in the export volume from Belize — in the case of Jamaica, less than half the volume of foreign sales in the first nine months of 1983, was achieved in 1984," the bank said.

The report said the volume of sales for the Windward Islands during the first 11 months of the year was nearly 20 per cent above that for the corresponding 1983 period.

It added that the rise in demand for aluminium in 1984 was lower than forecast, with the result that mineral production in Jamaica and Guyana, although above 1983 levels, did not reach output targets.

"There were indications of stockpiling

of output, and production remained well below capacity levels in both countries," the report said.

"Bauxite output in Jamaica (including the bauxite equivalent of alumina processed locally), was estimated at slightly above the 7.7 million tonnes produced in 1983, while in Guyana preliminary reports put output at about 40 per cent above the 1983 level."

The bank said oil production in Trinidad and Tobago rose slightly in 1984, reversing a downward trend which began in 1979.

It continued: "Data for the first eight months of the year show crude oil production at 6.4 million cubic metres, up somewhat on the six MCM produced during the corresponding 1983 period."

The bank said crude oil production in Barbados rose dramatically during 1984, with output increasing to approximately 630 000 barrels from 380 000 barrels in 1983.

On tourism, the report said preliminary data on visitor arrivals in the main tourist destinations during last year indicated a continued rise in both stop-over and cruise passenger visitors.

It said arrivals of stop-over visitors increased at a slower pace than in 1983.

"It is estimated that arrivals of stop-over visitors increased by 9 per cent in 1984, compared with 12 per cent in 1983," the bank said.

It added that the number of visitor arrivals from the United States continued to show substantial growth, reflecting the strength of the economic recovery in that country.

BRIEFS

ARGENTINE-CHILEAN MEDIA ACCORD--(DYN)--Argentine and Chilean private media owners signed a cooperation agreement at the close of the special session of the International Media Association (AIR) late Friday night. Citing the "laudable objectives" of the Beagle treaty signed last month between Argentina and Chile, owners from both countries signed an agreement for regular exchanges of information, planning methods, and technology. The AIR, meanwhile, released its own statement at the close of the two-day meeting. The AIR cited Argentina as an example of "complete press freedom" and welcomed the new press freedom in Uruguay and Brazil. But the association also criticized the "restrictions and attacks" against the press in countries like Chile and Paraguay, where states of emergency are enforced, and in Nicaragua, Cuba and Haiti where press freedom is "completely absent." [Text] [Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 9 Jun 85 p 17]

CSO: 3300/40

ARGENTINA

LABOR LEADERS CRITICIZE ECONOMIC MEASURES

PY171545 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 16 Jun 85 p 13

[Text] (NA-DYN)--Top labour leaders criticized the new economic reform by charging workers would be paying for the plan with reduced wages and higher unemployment.

Unified CGT Secretary-General Saul Ubaldini: The plan "is hardly believable, unilateral and lacking in consensus... The government's attitude of implementing the economic measures on its own shows that we, the workers, are the only marginalized ones in Argentine society."

CGT Secretary-General Jorge Triaca: The reform measures "are crazy, it looks like the country has had its brains removed... The problem is not economic, but political."

CGT and 62 Organizations Press Secretary Armando Cavalieri: "The entire (union) leadership was taken by surprise by these measures which were made without first consulting (us) when the CGT was ready to restart the talks frozen by the government."

Railway Union (UF) Union Secretary Raul Ravitti: Unions "will have no choice but to take some kind of action" to protest the plan. But any action taken "will be prudent, well thought out and we're not going to go overboard."

"We're worried that if the plan does not work the workers' movement is going to be repressed, which would turn into a tough battle between the government and unions."

Ravitti said he was unsure how the price controls would be enforced and warned "all this may be a provocation. Some people (in government) are hard-liners because they have a phobia of workers."

Construction Workers' Union (UOCRA) Secretary-General Juan Farias: The reform means "immediate recession" but "if it had been done a year ago it might have had positive results." The price freeze will only lead to "shortages in the short run."

Taxi Drivers Union Secretary-General and National Deputy Roberto Garcia: With "the widespread increases in prices salaries are going to be reduced by fifty percent."

"Next week the CGT will study each of the measures and responses will be made to this economic plan."

National and regional CGT leaders are to meet on Tuesday to discuss the plan.

CSO: 3300/38

ARGENTINA

NAVIGATION, FIRING SYSTEMS BEING CONSIDERED FOR IA-63

Buenos Aires AEROESPACIO in English May-Jun 85 pp 20-24, 26-27

[Article by Carlos A. Mepain]

[Text]

Ground simulators carry out an economical and satisfactory function in training both, new and veteran pilots that need to verify their skill. The employment of such equipment considerably reduces the number of actual flight hours. However, no ground trainer, even though perfect as regards movements made and data furnished to users, will ever completely replace planes. Hence the need to continue having adequate aircraft to properly train pilots as, in this regard, as far as we may anticipate, no changes seem to be taking place in future.

Furthermore, those new pilots who are today flying on traditionally equipped aircraft, tomorrow will do so on planes provided with digital and FBW (Fly-By-Wire) techniques. In view of these circumstances, it is important for students to get acquainted, as soon as possible, with the technology they are to face after their graduation. That is why the offer of a new training system that uses the working capacity of a computer connected to a HUD (head-up display) is highly interesting as it will allow to work in a "school mode" at a low operating cost. In this way, both instructors and students will be provided with an effective method to get to know the secrets of modern aeronautical technology.

Basically, an aircraft is piloted by means of the classical data relative to attitude, altitude, speed and eventually incidence. Whenever a pilot has to fire, coordination becomes more difficult and more distributive attention is required, reaching a peak at the moment when the pilot is engaged in combat, even if it is a simulated one. The instruments that provide him with the data are placed on a relatively ample area and their reading becomes undistinct. The pilot has

therefore to get used to observing "by zone" and to making a visual scanning of the panel while carrying out interpolations and mental correlations.

This method demands him to pay more attention to the instruments at the cockpit rather than to outside observation, so important while in combat. Such a demanding activity accounts for his premature fatigue as well as for the need to increase training time. The use of a HUD simplifies those efforts because the information necessary to execute the task is displayed in the form of symbols at eyes' level and superposed to the landscape constantly seen during the flight. The distributive attention is thus paid with no pressure, fatigue decreases and eventual night disorientation is minimized. Furthermore, firing is automatically integrated to the rest of the flying parameters and permanent and precise solutions are offered.

The heart of this system is a digital computer that performs optimum synthesis of processed data received through different on-board sensors. Each synthesis is offered to the pilot in each of the flight's stages in the form of conventional images and symbols, by means of constant processing in real time of navigation and firing equations. In this manner, the so called "modes" (navigation mode, approach mode, air-to-air firing mode, etc.), as well as other operating capabilities that cannot be supplied by traditional systems, are configured.

Today, most of modern warplanes have integrated navigation and firing systems (SINT - Sistema Integrado de Navegación y Tiro) of some kind. So, the gap between them and the ordinary training units tends to increase. In order to reduce it, such advancements should be included in an early stage of pilot training.

Providing I.A.-63 normal avionics with a SINT is consistent with that purpose.

IS IT WORTH PROVIDING A TRAINER WITH A SINT?

1 HUD is a costly piece of equipment and many people wonder whether it is convenient to include it in the usual equipment of a trainer, which is supposed to have low operating costs. By studying whether the system may be accepted within the context of its role, we concluded that the trainer has to operate at the lowest cost and in optimum conditions. If we seek to train pilots for the next decade, they should familiarize, from the very start, with the type of equipment they will find later in more powerful models (HUD and HDD, Head-Down Display).

To fully take advantage of SINT services in training, it is necessary to design a "school mode" (full display of data, in the form of easily interpreted images and symbols in accordance with training needs). There is no doubt about the convenience to implement it during the advanced stages of those courses, but no definitions have been obtained yet with reference to the actual cost/efficiency ratio values for the primary or basic training stage, as this aspect is being currently analyzed. Much confidence exists in connection with the positive result to be possibly obtained in this field and if so new pilots could be trained in consecutive and increasingly complex phases —from the primary attitude stage to the air-to-air combat through radar one— even with those models with no tracking equipment and with no need to have towed targets.

By means of the "school mode", the symbolic data combination exclusively referring to the subject to be dealt with could be projected on the transparent display at the instructor's or student's request. The memory capacity of the computer system would determine the number of training combinations to be stored and used with the aid of digital techniques. Simulation would be achieved through a software that would correlate symbols in order for them to appear on the HUD in a dynamic manner, and would interrelate them with the maneuvers of the plane.

The essence of the "school mode" will be the software to be introduced in the central processing unit, that must be programmed in such a way as to allow the pilot to interpret the use of the plane's flight controls, power and behaviour, while simultaneously identifying errors. This software will also allow for failure simulation to make the student get used to operating the plane with classic instruments.

By means of this mode, firing and bombardment

training will be programmed without having to resort to actual weapons and with no need to fly to a firing-range. The excessive use of ammunition and bombs will thus disappear and, in addition, as that stage can be developed on the same airfield from which the plane takes off, fuel will be saved. The use of the HUD will enable pilots to visualize cannon/machine gun "bursts" according to the relative movement, and an indicator will determine the "error" made with respect to a "target" located on the "field". This mode is also applicable on "rockets" firing training.

The SINT may be used by both, transport and reconnaissance planes since their tactical navigation is based on same principles as that of combat aircraft. The most significant advantages said mode offers are those relative to the identification and evaluation of the errors students may make while developing flying subjects and, subsequently, to the possibility of making the necessary corrections. On the other hand, the instructor will be free to choose the exercises he wants and will be able to supervise them on his own display. Furthermore, whenever he wants to cancel the school mode, he will be able to recover the usual operating symbols, or else to repeat the maneuvers. When the student flies alone, he will be able to select exercises and make his own supervision.

In short, an advanced trainer equipped with both a SINT and a "school mode" will achieve optimum results in young pilots' training, generating "actual tension" conditions in the execution of air-to-ground and air-to-air firing, describing profiles of tactical navigations and approaches, and getting the student acquainted with the employment of updated avionics, all this requiring no further expenditure than that of fuel and maintenance. It is evident that ground trainers provide highly vivid simulations. However, they will never be the same as if being in the air.

THE SINT

The vital segment of a SINT is a digital computer that, by continuously operating in real time, makes navigation and firing calculations, conditions them in accordance with the "mode" concept and generates the symbol representing the effects. By means of electronic devices, that data is displayed on a transparent board and is superposed to the outside landscape seen by the pilot (HUD). The parameters fed into the computer are obtained by means of different sensors located at the plane (flight and engine instruments, radioelectric equipment) and their handling is carried out with the aid of a terminal powered on by the computer. The ordnance system and the panel instruments additionally receive the processed infor-

mation and the latter serve as alternative redundant data sources.

The SINT architecture suggests a prudent evaluation of the cost/efficiency ratio and such analysis will have to be based on the task to be carried out by the aircraft that will have it on board. The need to have a HUD is by no way discussed, though the model to be selected is. As regards the system command, effectiveness may be significantly improved — without affecting the initial cost too much by adopting HOTAS (Hands-On-Trottle & Stick) criteria and a complete HUD to reduce the number and complexity of control panels. Variants in the plane's systems are scarce too; the ordnance system will be defined in accordance with the function of the aircraft, and alternative instruments (ADI, Attitude Director Indicator and HSI, Horizontal Situation Indicator) allow only for the option to omit the first one.

On the contrary, there are more chances to select the processor as per memory capacity, architecture, and the number of computers (one for navigation and one for sighting and firing), the latter decision posing the most difficult problem. Sensors also offer numerous variants to define the integration of the SINT as the services it will provide will depend on the quantity and quality of the data to be fed into the computer. These considerations make us anticipate that the SINT to be furnished to the IA-63 will have to work with the best alternatives supplied by the sensors and the central processing unit.

A SINT FOR THE IA-63

The decision to provide the IA-63 with a SINT is being carefully considered and for that purpose the possibility to develop a unit with substantial domestic technology participation is being analyzed. In any of the SINT modes, the attitude reference will determine the quality of the data that is to be delivered by the whole system later, within which the price of the platform will be significantly important. Either gyroscopic platforms, inertial platforms or those of "strap-down" (*) type associated with a doppler speed sensor may be used. This last decision is a solution that might well be adapted to the IA-63 acceptability criteria, because of its excellent reliability, because the cost of its life cycle is very low, its initial cost is a medium one and because it may be aligned in just 1.5 min or even while flying. As an advanced trainer,

the Pampa will not demand an accuracy in navigation and firing analogous to that required by warplanes. It will be enough if its SINT is fit to reproduce such capabilities through the school mode with a relative accuracy, yet under very economical conditions and this would be achieved by using the above mentioned platform.

By reason of its high price, the inertial platform would be out of the question, and so would be the gyroscopic one as it provides no speed reference with respect to the aircraft axis and this information is vital in navigation, firing and school modes. One of the highlights of the school mode is the possibility to generate fictitious dynamic aerial targets and fixed ground targets, which are superposed to the firing symbols, and for this purpose it is essential to have a good or very good vertical dynamic reference so as to balance wind drift and thus obtain good firing results.

In addition, the feasible combination of a "strap-down" platform with a doppler sensor would allow for navigation calculation to be made in the integrated system computer, thus reducing the need for equipment and increasing flexibility of navigation secondary modes. By means of a monocalculating system, an entire sortie of a plane could be instantaneously programmed saving pilot's time and avoiding the possibility of making mistakes while introducing the coordinates corresponding to the points along the route.

The incorporation of a SINT supplied with school mode on the IA-63 may be probably carried out at a very low relative cost and possibly with considerable application of domestic technology, as we have lately acquired substantial expertise in HUD with monocalculator engineering as well as in the production of software intended for navigation and firing, this constituting a technical progress that few nations in the world may state to have made. Should the Pampa be actually supplied with a SINT, the plane would have considerable advantages as compared to possible competitors, because without significantly increasing purchase price, the equipment would provide users with an ample series of alternatives for advanced training prior to the operation of sophisticated warplanes, all this without affecting too much the cost of new pilots' training. ➤

(*) Low cost gyroscopic platform having performances somewhat less significant than others yet accurate enough for "school mode"

ARGENTINA

SATELLITE PROJECT DESIGNED TO FURNISH SPACE TECHNOLOGY

Buenos Aires AEROESPACIO in English May-Jun 85 pp 31-32; 34-36, 38-39

[Article by Juan J. Cerutti]

[Text]

The future development of a satellite system designed and implemented by Argentine scientists, technicians and enterprisers is a long cherished ambition of the Comisión Nacional de Investigaciones Espaciales (CNIE) and of all Argentine people themselves. The idea is attractive but it is not easy to materialize it, particularly when Argentina is undergoing very complex financial problems. But the spirit does not decline and in Argentina there are men who continue working with trust and faith in the future.

At present, this community of efforts concurs towards a project called "Scientific Applications Satellite" (SAC-I), a medium-term program consisting of the launching of a platform fully designed in Argentina with technical-scientific purposes, which is in the definition stage. The project includes the participation of the Instituto Nacional de Astronomía y Física del Espacio, and the future cooperation of other national and foreign institutions; it is considered a decisive step for the continuation and development of our space activities.

Although the mission of this satellite is to orbit a scientific payload, the primary objective of the project is the development, training and practice of the fundamental satellite planning, design and manufacture techniques with other practical purpose. The implementation of the SAC-I project will also furnish Argentine researchers with the opportunity to design integrated instrument which will make up the payload of the space platform, in order to perform specific studies on the behaviour of certain solar phenomena.

SCIENTIFIC MISSION

Solar flares are the most violent energy-liberation sporadic phenomena observed in our solar system. During several minutes, sometimes, or hours, some other times, an observer may watch the transformation of energy contained in the Sun force-fields in an unbelievable complex variety of ways.

The need to learn about solar phenomena underlies the reasons leading to propose the scientific objectives to the SAC-I project, namely measurement of: solar gamma-ray emission with high spectral resolution; fast neutrons produced during flares and hard X-ray emission with high time resolution.

The information obtained with the instrumentation on-board the satellite will enable the determination of the energy spectrum of the particles accelerated during flares and the temporal development of actions giving rise to electrons and nuclei acceleration.

The instrumentation proposed to collect those data are a Gamma Ray Spectrometer (GRS), a Solar Flare Neutron Detector (SFND) and a Hard X-Ray Detector (HXRD). The instrumentation also includes a Charged Particle Monitor (CPM) to detect the high density zone of particles trapped in Van Allen radiation belts which surround the Earth and which are traversed by the satellite along its orbit.

STRUCTURAL CONFIGURATION OF THE SATELLITE

A typical satellite configuration, one-axis spin stabilization, was selected, according to the present design trends. The satellite should have a cylindric

shape with an 83 cm diameter and a 78 cm height; this shape was adopted in order to simplify construction. The structure dimensions were determined for an optimum fulfillment of the space platform mission. In the launching stage it will receive the charges applied by the thrust vector (space launcher) and during the orbital displacement it will receive the charges from centrifugal acceleration which generates the satellite rotation as well as the impacts from the display of certain mechanisms.

The maximum acceptable weight for the satellite and its accessories was estimated in 170 kg on the bases of the selected orbit and the possible type of launcher, but since an increase of the order of 20% should be expected throughout its development, the project will envisage an initial 115 kg weight in order not to exceed 150 kg at completion.

Fig. 2 shows the possible distribution of the platform scientific payload which can be housed within a cylindric casing of approximately 90 cm diameter, including measurement instrumentation, sensors and attitude control system with its associated electronics. The axes of the three main instruments (GRS, SFND and HXRД) will be parallel to the satellite spin and they will face the upper side which will point continuously to the Sun, while the CPM will be placed on that side or on the main platform.

SUBSYSTEMS

The command and control subsystems will perform the following functions: acquisition and storage of data recorded by the detectors to be sent to the ground at the time of overpassing the ground control earth station, decoding of orders from the station and transfer to the desired destination; it will also perform the automatic supervision of thermal conditions and power consumption of the space platform. The electronics associated to the solar instrumentation will include a data microprocessing unit to read the different counters and experiment recorders.

The data received on board the platform will send the central memory 640 8-bit words every 16 seconds in the operation mode, and the same number of words every 64 seconds during stand-by. Therefore, the satellite memory should have a minimum storage capacity of 4.3 Mbits in order to absorb a one-hour record in the operation mode and during the lapse in which the spacecraft is in stand-by, along a 12 hour period between successive transmissions to ground. The central processing unit, in charge of the command of all units, will consist of a microprocessor of the Motorola 6800 type, specially designed for space use.

Taking into account the nature of the experiments to be performed and weight and power constraints imposed by the launcher, in addition to the information gathered from similar satellites, an attitude control or stabilization subsystem with a sun-oriented rotation axis has been proposed for the SAC-I satellite.

Sun pointing is an essential requirement due to the type of experiments to be performed; the half-opening cone shall be equal or less than 5°. Considering the gyroscopic stiffness and forces to be withstood by the different satellite subsystems, a 15 rpm spin velocity was selected. The two essential sensors for acquiring and maintaining the desired attitude are sun-oriented: one fine and one coarse sensor, with two and one axis respectively.

As a complement, a tri-axial magnetometer will be used to measure the earth magnetic field, applying the correction torques when required.

The thermal control subsystem will operate on all areas of the satellite while it is orbiting, that is throughout its approximately 1 year expected life.

In a satellite of 150 kg total weight, including a 28 kg payload, there is little margin for the weight demanded by an active temperature control system, which should be strongly advisable, because of the critical situation posed by the important thermal gradients in space. For this reason, it is essential to optimize a passive thermal control.

The power generation subsystem necessary for the operation of other subsystems included in the platform throughout one year of expected operation, will be made up of solar panels laid on a sun oriented face; however when there is no photovoltaic generation, chemical batteries will be required. This subsystem will include an equipment for recharging batteries, a bar voltage limitor and a DC-DC converter. The solar generator will be built of silicon cells of $2 \times 2 \times 0.025$ cm, 1 ohm-cm and BSR layer. There will be 77 cells covering a 3.850 cm² surface and Ni-Cd batteries.

Another key subsystem is the one devoted to telemetry, telecommand and control (TTC). This subsystem should be able to transmit orders to the satellite for the running of the program and subsequently to receive the information collected by the orbiting platform in real and delayed time. Each ground station will work during a minimum time of the order of 7.69 minutes and the position of the satellite will be located by means of a radiobeacon. In Argentina, there will be a TTC station which it will be possible to link with the control center through the domestic telecommunications network in order to facilitate the routing of data via telex and telephone.

The Argentine TTC station will comprise an antenna for control of azimuth and 180° maximum elevation angle, a telemetry and telecommand transceiver, a modulator and demodulator of that type of data, a fast computer for interaction with the satellite, magnetic tape recorders for storage of telemetry data and terminals for communication with the control center.

The use of frequencies shall comply with the ITU Radiocommunications Regulations; the assigned frequencies scientific space research in VHF are 136-139 MHz and 148-149.9 MHz and in UHF, 2 025-2 110 MHz and 2 200-2 290 MHz. Tentatively, it is intended that the SAC-I utilize the S band, in the 2 200-2 900 MHz frequencies for down link and 2 025-2 MHz for uplink.

ORBIT

According to the assigned mission and the need of ensuring at least one year of expected life for the satellite to be launched, it is necessary to select an orbit providing the maximum sun visibility. The studies performed show that those requirements will be fulfilled by a circular 6/12 h sun synchronous orbits with the following parameters: initial altitude: 500 km; initial inclination, 97.36°; initial period, 94,68 min; eclipse period, 103 days/year; maximum eclipse time, 22.63 min and radio visibility 18 min/day.

Anticipating the launching of the platform in a solar maximum period (1990/1991), this orbit ensures a lapse of over six months without an eclipse during the first part of the mission; therefore, it will correspond to a similar continuous sun observation period, which will only be interrupted during passages through the trapped radiation belts.

In order to locate the SAC-I in orbit, a four-stage Scout-type (USA) launcher would be used. Should the launching be planned for summer time, the "window" to achieve the desired orbit would start on February 6th at 6 PM GMT; should winter be selected, this condition would start on August 13th at 6 AM GMT.

This Argentine project somehow embodies the immediate expectations of our space researchers; for the CNIE, it has become the first and main objective to strengthen the technological development, the basis for the Argentine space plan able to satisfy specifical needs to serve all public and private institutions; such as its President, Brigadier (R) Jorge P. García, points it out. By proposal and initiative of CNIE, the Executive Branch of the Government has thus signed, as of January 31th, 1985, the joint Resolution № 187, Ministerio de Defensa, № 281 Ministerio de Educación y Justicia, which declares the Project "Scientific Applications Satellite (SAC-I)" of priority interest.

This Resolution establishes the "Steering Commission" for Project SAC-I, in charge of its conduction until completion; it also establishes that, in addition to CNIE—responsible for planning and implementing the project, the Secretaría de Ciencia y Técnica, the Secretaría de Producción para la Defensa, the Instituto de Investigaciones Aeronáuticas y Espaciales and the Instituto de Astronomía y Física del Espacio from the CONICET—will take part.

At the state Secretary level of Ministries, both, the Secretaría de Ciencia y Técnica and the Secretaría de Producción para la Defensa, will integrate, jointly with the President of CNIE, a "Supervision Committee", in charge of evaluating the advancement status of the Project, which is expected to receive the specific budgetary contribution after the definition phase end, during 1985-86. ➔

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ARGENTINA

IA-58 PUCARA RATED TOPS IN COUNTER-INSURGENCY OPERATIONS

Buenos Aires AEROESPACIO in English May-Jun 85 pp 42-44; 46-48

[Article by Milton Thomas]

[Text]

I was asked to give my opinion about an Argentine plane which was inflicted its first scars during the South Atlantic war. So, here are my reflections on the IA-58 Pucara. As AEROESPACIO has thoroughly dealt with this turboprop, I will make no comments about its features and performances, but I will say that in spite of its being an old aircraft it continues being one of those weapon systems that all nations need to have.

The reason for this apparently bold assertion is that, as far as I know, there is no other plane in the world capable of successfully replacing it in the task for which it was intended. This fact is very important since the Pucara was essentially planned for a specific war and not for a multirole performance that ends meeting no commander's satisfaction.

There are some specialized commentators who have missed the point about what the "Pucara war" had to be and, after June 1982. They did not hesitate to criticize the performance of the plane in Malvinas Islands. Let me say just a couple of words in favor of the unjustly ill-treated Argentine Pucara. Many of the losses suffered in the islands were simply due to the fact that it was impossible to park the aircraft in safe or at least slightly camouflaged shelters, so, they were exposed to air and naval fire just like any other fixed ground target.

They had to fly over enemy zones heavily protected by SAM systems even though that situation had not been considered at the time of design. However, when hit by ground fire, these units proved to have amazing capabilities to bear damage and gave several pilots

the chance to eject themselves even at a very low altitude. The speed the IA-58 may develop does not qualify it to overfly enemy territory in conventional wars, where antiaircraft artillery concentration reduces the survival of subsonic units.

Finally, the weapons that this aircraft was capable of carrying during those days inevitably compelled it to fly within firing range of enemy positions and of eventual air opponents; however, if it had had an AAM on board —similar to the lethal AIM-9L Sidewinder— it would have posed a threat to VTOLs and Harriers due to its devilish maneuverability and endurance.

In short, the Pucara made its debut in a war different from "its own war" and therefore we should not be surprised by the fact that numerous units were lost, even though we should point out that only a few of them were shot down while flying to make an attack. That is why I think this plane may still objectively reveal what it may do in its own war, making use of the experience acquired in Malvinas to optimize its offensive capabilities.

THE PUCARA'S WAR

To understand the capabilities of the Argentine turboprop as well as to value them, we must first inevitably analyze the operational environment where the conflict takes place. Which are the wars that most often break out in today's world? Some people refer to them as "subnational" wars, others have elyptically called them "low intensity" wars, but I prefer to be more frontal in their identification and will thus refer

to them as "subversive" wars. Briefly, at this moment we can mention those taking place in Nicaragua, El Salvador, Perú, Namibia, Eritrea, former Spanish Sahara, Philippines, Kampuchea, Afghanistan and another one not as salient as those above mentioned that may be slipping from my memory.

On the contrary, the so called "conventional" wars are less and less frequent as the destructive power of probable contenders increase. Without really intending it, the contenders adopt a mutual deterrent attitude that is beneficial to everyone. I do not want to forget to mention the fearful CBN (chemical, biological and nuclear) war, even though I personally consider it as an impossible hypothesis as it would imply mankind's suicide. Therefore, we will more often see "low intensity", "subnational" or "subversive" conflicts, as they are the ones that imply less risks for those that are willing to run them.

This is a significant conclusion because, as we will see now, it makes us anticipate the size of a very particular weapon market. Initially considering the air weapon systems needed to meet the demand of these wars, let's briefly go over the conditions under which they are verified. Limited personnel and material concentrations; targets that are generated fastly and that disappear likewise; use of ground weapons preferably; shortage of antiaircraft weapons; practical lack of air units on the part of rebel forces; frequent superposition of combat troops and revolutionists in the operation zone; little or no use of mechanized units on the part of subversive forces; difficult identification of said forces; hardly relevant subversive facilities and weak organization of defensive positions; highly diluted rebel logistical lines; scarce clutch on soil; great mobility on the part of revolutionists and great influence of non-conventional factors (effectives' morale, psychological action, political pressures, press attacks, etc.).

The irregular combination of these circumstances configures a theater of operations (TO) defined in military terms as "non conventional" and, of course, those weapon systems used in combat and in tactical maneuvers will also have to be provided with said characteristics. It is only natural for a "non-conventional" war to have a response equally based on non-classic systems, as conscious violation of this principle will imply the preannouncement of defeat.

The "subversive" war constitutes a reflection of the prolonged war defined by the Chinese politician and strategist Mac Zedong; a confrontation that may last long years with unexpected peaks of violence and maybe periods of tense calmness. The probable dura-

tion of war calls for the organization of an economy properly adjusted to that reality, for which government forces will have to measure their efforts so as to restrain the pressure of revolutionary formations and to give substantive replies. There are few countries in the world that can waste their resources in a prolonged war and even the richest may have to pay a high price for such action. The USA still remember how much Vietnam meant.

For that reason, when engaging in a "low intensity" conflict, it is desirable to resort to economical, plain, long-lasting weapon systems. Whose survival can be adapted to the conditions prevailing in the TO. Besides their replacement should not involve any extraordinary financial expenses. At first sight, the above mentioned conditions anticipate more limited material needs than the classic wars, but this may be misleading because the duration of the dispute will require to multiply replacements by reason of a wear and tear that, even though less shocking and lighter, is a damaging as usual. This belief continues being valid as regards air weapon systems.

Is then Pucara's war the "low intensity" one? Indeed, it is. After all, that design was materialized in order to provide ground forces with air fire close support provided there existed no powerful air opponent on one hand and limited antiaircraft resistance on the other. Nobody thought of Pucara as an aircraft capable of either achieving air superiority or entering an enemy territory properly defended by interceptors and SAMs. Those imposing said requirements on the Pucara will make a serious mistake.

WHY THE PUCARA IN COIN?

When detached to Malvinas by reason of the circumstances, the Pucara had an honorable performance even though a not absolutely successful one. It would have been really surprising if it had happened otherwise. In no way did said result disqualify the noble indigenous model, on the contrary, it earned experts' admiration because it did much more than it was to be expected. This was evidenced by the fact that General Moore (Commander of ground forces in the Operation Corporate) became aware of the need to eliminate the threat emerging from BAM Condor over his flank and his helicopters, which constituted the essential element to achieve a fast advance on Pto. Argentino.

Futhermore, once the battle came to an end, some FA-58 units were taken to Great Britain to serve as spare parts for another one which was put in operation to be thoroughly evaluated. I have heard that

such task is still going on, so this proves how much interested Britain is in the Argentine design. Can anyone imagine that the RAF would spend time and money—which has in no excess—if it had not got enough reasons to justify such investments? Moreover, a highly credible source informed me that the British did not hesitate to approach the Argentine chalet during the 1983 Paris air show to try to get some technical data on the IA-58 just by asking for it with no pretext whatsoever. Surprising, isn't it?

Why am I so fully convinced that the Pucara is an ideal plane for COIN (Counter-Insurgency) operations? Because it has all the necessary attributes to comply with the requirements of troop commanders. We should not forget that "subversive" wars are substantially developed on ground and that most of requirement come from the Army. I can't recall the existence of any other military aircraft having the same features. Those countries that are forced to use their planes to fight against guerrillas resort to less sophisticated and older models such as the C47s trainers scarcely supplied with weapon equipment and other propeller aircraft that do not solve the problems of the harassed infantry troops.

Let's briefly review the IA-58's most salient features. A very small turn radius that allows pilots not to lose sight of non-considerable targets; an endurance that is envied by combat jetplanes and that enables the plane to be on watch over the selected zones during several hours, thus preventing the enemy from moving freely; its load capacity (1.5 ton) and fixed armament (2×20 mm cannons and 4×7.62 mm machine guns) turn it into a high risk menace for irregular groups; it covers a surprisingly wide range of speeds, from 140 to 450 km/h; it can operate in unprepared fields, with a maximum diagonal of about 400 m and even less if JATOs are used; its twin engines provide it with an excellent survival rate and may keep flying even with substantial structural damage.

These qualities enable the plane to accurately fire on very small targets, with a minimum risk of affecting own forces. This is an essential requirement in an operating environment where government forces

are hardly separated from revolutionist or even mixed. That same quality allows the pilot to make a good choice of hostile targets, preserving the safety of those human groups that are not involved in the battle. Americans learned in Vietnam that their best air system against Vietcong was that whose organization was based on AC-47s and Skyraiders. They also became aware of the fact that high speed jetplanes were not fit for reliable launching over the usual targets in this type of war.

Some world renowned strategists seem to be wondering if they have not forgotten to promote weapon systems for the wars that are most often breaking out in the most unexpected regions in the globe. I daresay that the USA are currently suffering from the dangerous lack of an air weapon system to assist President Duarte's Government in El Salvador. The T-37 Dragonflys supplied to the FA of the above mentioned nation are not in accordance with COIN needs in a mountainous and sylvan region like that and, furthermore, are operatingly expensive. A system based on the IA-58 would bring quietness to ground forces and would demand less costs for the Government to face a prolonged war, in which financial shortage is as dangerous as a continuous military defeat.

"Most COIN war experts will concur that the ideal plane would be a piston or turbine plane with forward-firing machine guns/cannons, a reasonably load capacity (usually accurate forward-firing rockets) and the capability to remain in the target area for hours". wrote D. Drenkowsky in "Combat Weapons" (spring edition '85).

This "subversive" war expert ideally defined the IA-58 Pucara as the optimum model for COIN operations but I very much doubt that he knew about it when he expressed his feeling based on his ample personal experience. In my opinion, this great Argentine warplane has not been imitated yet and has much to say about typical clashes in "low intensity", "subnational" or more frankly referred to as "subversive" wars. ←

Miami, Feb. 28, 1985

CSO: 3300/37

ARGENTINA

BRIEFS

PERONISTS REJECT IMF, DEBT--(NA-DYN)--Justicialists introduced two bills in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday calling for Argentina to withdraw from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and declare void the recently signed memorandum of agreement on renegotiating the foreign debt. Both bills were sponsored by the Rio Hondo and Peronist Unity blocs. The first moves to repeal Law 15,970 by which Argentina joined the IMF on August 31, 1956, while the second calls for cancelling the debt rescheduling agreement and then notifying the IMF, the government of its member states, the steering committee of international creditor banks and the United Nations Socio-Economic Council. Meanwhile, the two major Justicialist Party rival factions have reached agreement in principle to hold a single party congress to choose a new leadership instead of the two separate congresses they had called for late this month, Chaco Senator Deolindo Bittel said yesterday. Bittel said the attendants at Thursday's dinner agreed to meet again on Tuesday to decide on a venue and date for the unity congress, which he said would probably be held in Tucuman late this month or early in July. [Text] [Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 15 Jun 85 p 11]

CSO: 3300/38

BAHAMAS

U.S. ROLE IN LOCAL WAR ON DRUGS SPARKS REACTION

Hanna Criticism

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 17 May 85 pp 1, 12

[Article by Athena Damianos]

[Text]

FORMER Deputy Prime Minister Arthur Hanna today questioned the legality of American law enforcement agents conducting searches in Bahamian territory.

Mr Hanna took the view that, under our Constitution, Bahamian officials do not have authority to delegate the power of search to officers of another country.

While he did not want to be an "armchair Attorney General," the St Anne's MP urged Attorney General Paul Adderley to review the advice he gave to the Minister of National Security on the matter.

Mr Hanna's comments presumably arose as a result of "Operation Blue Lightning," the first phase of an ongoing drug enforcement campaign by US/Bahamian agencies. Under the programme, Bahamian officers were placed on American boats and aircraft to authorize arrests in the Bahamas.

(On May 15, The Tribune reported an incident in which a yacht was boarded and searched by the US Coast Guard off Freeport. Four sports fishermen, including the president of the Grand Bahama Port Authority, were on board the Hatteras. No Bahamian officer was on board their yacht when

it was searched. The yacht was released with "a clean bill of health."

(An American Embassy spokesman said today that a Bahamas Defence Force officer was on board the Coast Guard cutter that intercepted the yacht and "gave instructions" to US agents to search it).

Mr Hanna prefaced his remarks by saying that the Government and the two major political parties have made virtually no effort to eradicate drug trafficking through the Bahamas.

He said that the Ministers for National Security and Foreign Affairs have recently taken some measures against smuggling "and they've been under fire for it."

He said the Ministers were going to come under fire by him as well, but for another reason.

"I just want to warn them not to interfere with the sovereignty of my country," Mr Hanna declared.

"Please don't interfere with the sovereignty of the Bahamas."

Mr Hanna said that Government blamed the September, 1983 NBC report on the US and "I don't want to sell my soul to the Americans."

He did not want National Security Minister Loftus Roker "or anyone else" to sell the

Bahamas to the US. Mr Hanna pointed out that he has always been zealous when it comes to protecting our sovereign rights.

"If my political party decides to surrender our sovereignty, I will fight them to my death," he declared.

"I have noticed some unusual activity that has caused me to suspect that my country's sovereignty may be in jeopardy."

Mr Hanna understood that American agents have searched both US and Bahamian boats in our territorial waters.

He wanted to throw the following out to Mr Adderley.

"It may well be illegal for an American to search anyone in the Bahamas, in Bahamian water. Now, that is my view of the law," he said.

Mr Hanna said he did not blame National Security Minister Loftus Roker because it was Mr Adderley who was responsible for giving him the advice.

However, Mr Hanna was of the view that the law is such that the power to search cannot be delegated to persons outside the Bahamas.

He made his remarks in the hope that Mr Adderley would have another look at his advice.

"If he still holds that opinion, then I would bow to his superior knowledge," he said.

Blue Hills MP Arthur Foulkes brought up the matter of US agents operating in the Bahamas yesterday.

Mr Foulkes, apparently in response to the boarding incident off Freeport, said that while operating within our jurisdiction, a Bahamian should be "calling the shots."

"I don't think that any US (officer) should do it on his own. In fact, it may be against the law," Mr Foulkes said.

Mr Foulkes emphasised that he welcomed the assistance of the US Government in trying to stamp out drug trafficking.

Mr Hanna said he was very conscious of the great need the Bahamas has to be friendly with our neighbours, particularly the US. He also realized that our economic survival is dependent upon the US.

However, he also thought the US would realize that "no one will ever surrender their freedom. He will die first."

Nottage Call for U.S. Help

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 17 May 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Anthony Forbes]

[Excerpts]

MINISTRY of Education parliamentary secretary James Moultrie, MP for Rock Sound, told the House of Assembly Thursday that he was informed last week by a principal that drugs had entered her primary school.

Dealing with the apparent availability of drugs in schools, Mr Moultrie said that he knew of teachers and principals in the school system who are no longer in the profession because of their illegal use of drugs.

He said that youngsters in the school system are exposed by other students, teachers and even outsiders, to the illegal use of drugs.

He said that while he supports the rehabilitation of persons using drugs, the Ministry is committed to eliminate and flush out those students and teachers who push drugs in schools.

Urging that a message loud and clear be sent to those engaged in the illegal use of

drugs, Mr Moultrie declared that "today we are reaping the whirlwind of their irresponsible actions."

He noted that Blue Hills MP Arthur Foulkes, who spoke during the morning session, had referred to an appeal made by the Prime Minister, Sir Lynden Pindling, in the US media in 1980 on the drug question.

Mr Moultrie said that Mr Foulkes, the FNM Shadow Minister of Tourism and Foreign Affairs, had neglected to say that the appeal was for US assistance in fighting the drug problem.

Former Youth Minister Kendal Nottage also called for a "massive financial contribution" from the Bahamian Government and a "positive gesture" of millions of dollars in equipment from the United States, to dismantle the drug trafficking "bridge" from Bimini to Inagua.

"We are a transit state and bridge between Central and South America in the business

of drug operations," Mr Nottage told the House. "We must have a national commitment to dismantle the bridge, meaning that drug traffickers would get no help anywhere in the Bahamas."

"He also called on the United States to respect the independence and sovereignty of the Bahamas and that the US could be of tremendous financial and technical assistance to the Bahamas in waging war against drugs.

Mr Nottage said that he wants to see a positive gesture from the United States in millions of dollars in equipment "because we have a whole bridge to dismantle from Bimini to Inagua.

He said that in the same manner that the US says the Bahamas owes them a responsibility to circumvent the drugs destined for the US, the Americans also have a responsibility to assist the Bahamas in getting rid of the scourge from our midst.

Adderley Remarks on General Relations

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 15 May 85 p 7

[Article by Anthony Forbes]

[Excerpts]

FORMER Foreign Minister Paul Adderley declared Saturday at a University of Miami MBA graduation ceremony at the Grand Hotel on Paradise Island for 46 Bahamians that there has never been an adversary relationship between the Bahamas and the United States.

Mr Adderley, who is the Attorney General and Minister of Education, made his preliminary remarks in the presence of US Ambassador Dr Lev Dobriansky and UM officials before proceeding to deliver the keynote address to the graduates of the university's Masters of Business Administration programme.

He said that the relationship, on a purely academic level between the United States and the Bahamas, is symbolic of the relationship that exists between Bahamians and citizens of the United States.

According to Mr Adderley, it is not surpassed by any other relationship which is either enjoyed by Bahamians or citizens of the United States or any other country.

"Contrary to what you may have read in the newspapers from time to time, the relationship between this country and the United States has never been one of an adversary," he said. "There has never been an

adversary relationship between one or the other."

"And if we could find a way to more successfully publicize the areas of functional cooperation, where we have enjoyed that level of cooperation between nations, then detractors would have less fertile soil on which to spread their propaganda," Mr Adderley declared.

He also urged the MBA graduates to ensure that the great powers of the modern state institutions, which must be reconciled with our traditions of

human rights and personal freedoms, be constantly subjected to surveillance.

"You have also to be on your guard so that the great powers of the modern state institutions, which have to be reconciled with our traditions of human rights and personal freedoms, be constantly subjected to surveillance," the Government Senate Leader added.

"The object of equality is to widen freedom of choice not to restrict it, and the pursuit of equality must always be weighed against any loss of personal freedom," he said.

CSO: 3298/720

BAHAMAS

DRUGS ISSUE CONTINUES AS FOCUS OF GOVERNMENT DEBATE

Ingraham Criticism

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 3 May 85 pp 1, 12

[Article by Anthony Forbes]

[Text]

HUBERT Ingraham, former Minister of Housing and National Insurance, Thursday condemned his former Cabinet colleagues - St Agnes MP Kendal Nottage and Rolleville MP George Smith - and called on them to resign from parliament.

The Cooper's Town MP also declared that Prime Minister Sir Lynden Pindling's personal leadership is not indispensable and warned that the limits of tolerance will soon run out for him if he continues to provide protection to his friends in the name of loyalty and friendship.

The former Minister's hard-hitting remarks followed addresses by Loftus Roker, Minister of National Security, and Darrell Rolle, Minister of Works, Utilities, Housing and National Insurance.

His condemnation was also made in the presence of Prime Minister Pindling and former Ministers George Smith and Kendal Nottage, who occasionally muttered and replied to some of Mr Ingraham's remarks and was repeatedly asked by a supporter not to answer the Cooper's Town MP.

House Speaker Sir Clifford Darling had earlier warned members of the gallery not to interfere with members of the Press or they would be thrown out of the Chamber.

A large crowd of PLP and FNM supporters, who packed the gallery, and MPs fell silent as Mr Ingraham rose to speak on an amendment proposed by Mr Roker to an FNM-sponsored resolution asking the House to condemn all persons who assisted, promoted or facilitated drug trafficking through the Bahamas.

Mr Ingraham said that the Rolleville MP, who along with Mr Nottage, resigned from the Cabinet on October 8, 1984, the same day Mr Ingraham was dismissed by the Prime Minister, is a likeable person whose pleasing, charming and easy-going personality has endeared him to many, including himself.

"He is my political colleague and I am incapable of not sympathising with his present predicament," Mr Ingraham said. "My duty, however, to my constituents, this Parliament and the Bahamian people compels me to speak truthfully and honestly--albeit harshly about him on this occasion."

"I have a duty to the Member for Rolleville as a colleague and he has a duty to me," Mr Ingraham told the House, adding that their mutual duties can only be discharged properly when they speak truthfully to each other and cannot be discharged when either of them lie and deceive the other.

"All relationships must be founded on truth and honesty which produces trusts and loyalty capable of withstanding stormy times," Mr Ingraham said. "I can not be expected to condone or support the wrong doings, lies and corrupt activities of a colleague."

He said that the Commission of Inquiry has, without doubt, condemned Mr Smith for corruptly accepting monies from a drug smuggler and giving untruthful evidence.

He said that even before the Commission reported, Mr Smith felt obliged to resign as a Minister for reasons which are clear to all.

"Having regard to the Commission's finding, I am of the opinion that the Member for Rolleville ought to be condemned by this House and common decency and in the interest of the public good, he ought to, in my opinion, resign from this Parliament forthwith," the Cooper's Town MP said.

As for Mr Nottage, Mr Ingraham said that his conclusion is the same and he felt compelled to quote to Mr Nottage the words of Browning in his poem, 'The Lost Leader': - 'Let him never come back to us. There would be doubt, hesitation and pain. Forced praise on our part - the glimmer

of twilight, never glad confident morning again."

"I hope he would favour us with his resignation from this House forthwith," Mr Ingraham declared.

Turning to the Prime Minister, who made him National Chairman of the PLP in 1976 and a Minister in 1982, Mr Ingraham said that while he is satisfied that the Prime Minister got his "monies worth" out of him and earned as much as he gave from his political development, he remained grateful to the Prime Minister for giving him a shot and a strong helpful hand.

"For all the contribution made by the Hon Member for Kemp's Bay to the development of the PLP, he is not the PLP," Mr Ingraham said. "Likewise, for all his contribution to the Bahamas, he is not the Bahamas."

"Past service and longevity are not excuses or reasons to become a law unto oneself. The good of yesterday is often times over-shadowed by the bad of today," he said.

"We have heard much about 'Black Leadership' in recent times and of course, the Hon Member for Kemp's Bay has had more influence on the Bahamian people accepting and embracing Black Leadership than any other single individual. He therefore has an absolute duty to sustain and enhance it."

He said that Black Leadership, however, does not mean and cannot mean the acceptance of something which is inferior, neglectful of standards or lacking in candour.

"It must necessarily be exemplary--a shining example of truth, honesty, integrity, morality and ethics.

"That is precisely why leadership is selected because the persons selected, though ordinary mortals like all of us, exhibit qualities of vision, judgment, integrity and live by standards which make them a little extraordinary and a little different," Mr Ingraham said.

He also said that leadership means someone who dares to lead by example and leaders therefore cannot be judged by ordinary standards for certainly their standards must be higher.

"We will do more to destroy black leadership by condoning and accepting reduced standards, unethical behaviour and disregard for the rule of law than by doing or saying anything else," he said.

"Obviously in a democracy which the Hon Member for Kemps' helped to create, he cannot possibly believe that his personal leadership is indispensable to black people and obviously he cannot believe that his friends can do what they like for as long as they like," Mr Ingraham said.

"He must also be mindful that people would ordinarily be prepared, however painfully, to forgive him but would not be prepared to apply the same consideration to his friend.

"He must know and be told that the limits of tolerance will soon run out for him if in the name of loyalty and friendship he continues to provide protection to his friends.

"He must know that the quality of treatment for wrong doing is important to the maintenance of influence, power and respect."

"The Hon Member for Kemp's Bay must also be conscious of the significant--extremely significant influence which he has upon the young people of the Bahamas either for good or bad.

"It is neither desirable nor good to attempt to destroy genuine heroes like the Hon Member for Kemp's Bay. It is sometimes in the national interest for myths to be believed and worshipped," Mr Ingraham said.

Withdrawal of No-Confidence Motion

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 7 May £5 p 1

[Text]

THE OPPOSITION will not be proceeding with a motion of no confidence against the Prime Minister when the House of Assembly resumes sitting tomorrow.

FNM spokesman Arthur Foulkes said that the FNM has taken legal action against the Public Disclosure Commission and any comment on whether Sir Lynden failed to disclose his assets could be *sub judice*.

Commission of Inquiry evidence that Sir Lynden failed to disclose large sums of money and "gifts" was one of the items on the Resolution of no confidence tabled by Opposition leader Kendal Isaacs. The section dealing with public disclosures was removed from the Resolution by the Speaker without consulting the Opposition.

Mr Foulkes said the Opposition will proceed with the Resolution as soon as the matter is no longer before the courts.

In the meantime, he said, the FNM has called off its demonstrations outside the House of Assembly.

There are a number of other matters on the House agenda, including a Resolution by Prime Minister Lynden Pindling for the External Insurance (fees) Regulations Act.

At the end of the last sitting, Pinedale MP Milo Butler gave notice that he intends to move for a Select Committee to investigate drug trafficking, drug abuse, drug prevention, drug rehabilitation and all matters connected therewith or pertaining thereto.

Investigation of Defense Force

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 9 May 85 p 1

[Article by Athena Damianos]

[Text]

SEVERAL Defence Force seamen are being investigated by the CID following the recent seizure of a large amount of cocaine at San Salvador. The Tribune has been reliably informed.

In an unrelated incident, two boats--one of which was reportedly owned by American lawyer F. Lee Bailey--were destroyed by fire at Great Harbour Cay in the Berry Islands Sunday. Arson is suspected.

The fire from Mr Bailey's boat, which was moored in a slip next to his townhouse, reportedly spread to his townhouse causing extensive damage.

A second boat reportedly owned by Fred Kraft, a wealthy American marine operator and one time fuel distributor, was also destroyed by fire.

While authorities are not talking about it, The Tribune has confirmed that at least five Defence Force seaman are being closely questioned by the CID in connection with the seizure of a large amount of cocaine at San Salvador a number of weeks ago.

According to informed sources, all but the senior seaman are being detained at the Force's Coral Harbour base.

However, officers answering the Coral Harbour telephone insist that the men are "out at sea."

"I have not had that report yet," Acting Commissioner of Police Dudley Hanna said of the incident Monday.

Assistant Commissioner

Ormand Briggs Tuesday said he did not know anything about the incident and Deputy Supt Wilton Strachan of the CID said no officer of the Defence Force was being held in custody.

Defence Force Commodore Leon Smith has been unavailable to The Tribune for comment.

On April 17, two Colombians were arrested at San Salvador. On April 29, they were charged in the Magistrate's Court with possession and importation of 352 pounds of cocaine into the Bahamas with intent to supply. It was claimed that all of the confiscated drugs did not get back to Nassau. However, no one would confirm this report.

In February, Senior Com-

mander of the Defence Force base Amos Rolle was reportedly pressured into resigning. It was suggested that Mr Rolle, who was honoured by the Queen for bravery following the 1980 attack on HMBS Flamingo by Cuban MIG fighters, "resigned" as a result of evidence surfacing before the Commission of Inquiry.

Mr Rolle, who took part in the 1979 "Operation Racoons" raid on Norman's Cay, was seen talking to Colombian drug smuggler Joe Lehder on several occasions, according to evidence given before the Commission. According to evidence, a suitcase containing \$40,000 was returned to Lehder on the instructions of assistant commissioner of Police Howard Smith.

On the Great Harbour Cay matter, The Tribune tried unsuccessfully this morning to contact the Commissioner of Bimini and the Berry Islands.

The Commissioner's secretary in Bimini said he was going away--possibly to the Berrys where he has not yet been for the month.

The Tribune also tried unsuccessfully to contact Mr Bailey in Boston and Washington, and Mr Kraft in Great Harbour Cay. Mr Bailey was seen at Great Harbour Cay, where he frequently vacations, on April 28.

Mr Bailey represented Prime Minister Lynden Pindling, free of charge, before the Commission of Inquiry. He told a September 1983 news conference that allegations made by NBC News concerning Government corruption were "wildly inaccurate."

Mr Bailey, who was president of the Great Harbour Cay Association, said he agreed to represent the Government because "of a firm belief in the integrity and honesty of Sir Lynden and his colleagues in Government."

Since making his statement, the Commission of Inquiry found that a Cabinet Minister "fronted" for the Mafia "whether he realized it or not," and another accepted funds from a known drug smuggler. The Ministers, Kendal Nottage and George Smith respectively, resigned from Cabinet last October, two months before the Commission made its report public.

Weech on Drug War

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 15 May 85 p 1

[Article by Athena Damianos]

[Text] If Government can spend \$2 million on a Commission of Inquiry that "proves absolutely nothing" in some areas and "listens to nothing but hearsay and lies," then it can spend the same amount to help eradicate drug trafficking, Bimini and Berry Islands MP George Weech (PLP) declared this morning.

Mr Weech said that if \$5 million could be spent on the upcoming Commonwealth Heads of State meeting, the same amount could be allocated to the drug problem.

The former Customs officer, who was found wanting by the Commission of Inquiry, also took exception to several areas of the Government-appointed drug task force report.

"I am totally against drug trafficking. I have always been against drug trafficking. I will continue to be (against it) as I was then and I still am now," he declared.

According to the Commission of Inquiry report, Mr Weech received \$1,000 from Irving Oestreich, a known drug smuggler, "who he had reason to believe was involved in drug trafficking."

Mr Weech, who rose to second a call for a Select Committee to investigate drug trafficking, abuse, prevention and rehabilitation, said that Bimini came under heavy fire by the Drug Task Force report.

He strongly supported the appointment of the Committee and hoped it would not lie in limbo or die like so many others have.

"I think it's a damn shame that we've just decided to do something about that (drug problem)," he said.

"I'd like to withdraw that," he added hastily after a Member called out against unparliamentary language.

"But, it is a shame it took us 10 years or more to eradicate drugs in this country." He pointed out that, as others have said before him, the country lost a whole generation to drugs before something was done about the problem.

Mr Weech found it almost impossible to accept certain conclusions the Drug Task Force made concerning drug abuse in Bimini. He said that the member of the Force who visited Bimini only spent a few hours surveying his constituency.

He singled out page 26 of the report which claims that 80 percent of Biminites between 15 and 20 were "based out (strung out on cocaine)."

"Now, I really can't agree with that," he told the House.

"There's no way I could support that...because if they were serious in what they were doing...they would have spent more time," he told the House.

Mr Weech said the Force may have been serious in its task and could have been working under Budget restraints.

He said that the Commissioner of Bimini, to whom the report attributed the statement, claimed he never said it when later asked about the statement.

As a permanent resident of Bimini, Mr Weech was "convinced" that young people there are involved in drugs, but he could not accept that the figure was as high as 80 percent.

Mr Weech said that, based on interviews in Bimini, the report told about young boys who jumped in a cesspool to get drugs.

"I defy anyone in this House to find an open cesspool in Bimini," he challenged.

"There's no way that I can sit still and allow something like this to be said and be recorded without making a defence for the young people of my constituency."

He "thought" Centreville MP Perry Christie told the Commission of Inquiry that something was written about five year olds having \$5000 in their pockets.

"Well, I don't agree with that either," he told the House.

However, Mr Weech said that if this were true, there would be no need for boys to jump into cesspools to get drugs.

He strongly disagreed that young girls or women sold themselves or performed sex openly for drugs. He said nobody was ever arrested in Bimini and not one such case has been reported.

Mr Weech said that according to the report, an outstanding gentleman reported that Bimini used to have a good baseball team "and now everybody is basing and there's no time for baseball."

He said that Bimini had two active baseball teams in 1984. The teams did not complete the 1984 series because "for some unknown reason" no team was available to play them in Freeport. This year, Bimini now has three active teams, he said.

He hoped that the Task Force member who did the investigation of Bimini "would read what I am saying" because he didn't want his offspring to read things that are not true.

He took strong issue with a statement, "The shocking thing about Bimini is the people said the drugs come to them. For example, in the mornings the beaches would be filled with bales of marijuana."

Mr Weech also took exception to the manner in which the Defence Force conducted a recent raid of a Bimini home.

He said that on May 4, the Defence Force raided a home at 5 am. He said he could vouch that the owner and occupants of the house are not involved in drug trafficking.

The Defence Force had a search warrant and members were armed with machine guns. He said a woman who had just returned from having an operation in Nassau and three young children were in a room sleeping. The owner asked the officers if he could waken them so they would not be frightened, but he was not allowed to.

Mr Weech said he was not objecting to the fact that the house was searched, but to the methods the Force used.

"There is such a thing as diplomacy," he said.

He said that \$51 was missing from the house after the raid.

Speaker Sir Clifford Darling cautioned Mr Weech that the House was not aware of the circumstances surrounding the raid.

Sir Clifford said that if law enforcement officers have a warrant, a home owner should not object to his property being searched, especially if the person had nothing to be afraid of. He urged all residents to cooperate with the police in their fight against drug trafficking.

Mr Weech said there is no point spending \$28 million a year on tourism if tourists are going to be robbed and raped.

"We advertise that this is where it's at. That it's better in the Bahamas," he said.

He suggested that \$2 million of the Tourism budget could be spent on eradicating drug trafficking.

He said that if \$2 million could be spent on a Commission of Inquiry that "proves absolutely nothing in some areas" and "very little in others," listens to "nothing but hearsay and lies" and tries to "knock people down, "then we can spend \$2 million on eradicating drug trafficking.

"If Government can allocate \$5 million" for Commonwealth Heads of State, it could eradicate the same amount to the drug problem, he said.

Police Involvement

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 16 May 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Collin Higgins]

[Text]

THE BANK accounts of more than 250 police officers of various ranks were found by the Commission of Inquiry to contain "substantially" more money than their official income suggests would be present, former Housing and National Insurance Minister Hubert Ingraham told the House of Assembly yesterday afternoon.

Society "must demand" that the Government "accede" to the Commission's recommendation of further investigation into the police force, he said.

"These are extremely serious matters. Where did this money come from, how and why?" Mr Ingraham asked.

"How do we get rid of one-fifth or one-sixth of our police force in the Bahamas? Or put it another way, how can we afford not to get rid of them?"

Mr Ingraham said it is his view that much of the drugs on the streets come from members of the police and defence force who steal and sell confiscated drugs.

The Member said he hears that ACP Howard Smith - adversely commented on in the drug trafficking and corruption

Commission report - is still on the force getting paid.

"I hope that he is not being shielded and protected," he told the House.

Mr Ingraham said the Commission recommended that in view of the time constraint, a special in-depth further investigation ought to be carried out under the provision of the Prevention of Bribery Act, 1976 in respect of police officers.

"The recent report of the Commission of Inquiry detailed very graphically some of the problems relating to drug trafficking and hinted at the massive corruption associated therewith.

"It is abundantly clear to all," said Mr Ingraham, "that the Commission did not have the time to investigate the true extent of drug related corruption which permeates the public sector and to some extent the community."

The PLP Cooper's Town MP said there are many honest policemen who "excel" in their duties "despite the inadequacy of manpower, equipment, relatively inadequate wage and terms and conditions of service which demand immediate improvement.

"I daresay that in my opinion, the majority of our police officers are honest, law abiding, hard working Bahamians who carry out their duties and their legal responsibilities to this society in an efficient, effective and commendable manner."

Mr Ingraham said these officers have his admiration, support and goodwill.

However, said the MP, bad apples invariably spoil good ones. "There are far too many corrupt policemen on our police force.

"Just as one corrupt politician is one too many - one corrupt policeman is one too many."

Mr Ingraham said that according to the Commission report, a constable whose salary was \$9,500 a year had \$5,000 cash in the bank.

Another had \$20,000 cash in his bank account and claimed he won it by betting on horses.

One claimed that his \$30,000 fixed deposit was a loan from his brother.

Yet another said that his money came from a \$14,000 gift he received from the Shah of Iran for whom he served as a bodyguard, the House was told.

"These unbelievable lies by men who are still on the police force must be a source of great concern to all who are interested in enforcing and upholding our laws."

Referring to the Commission's recommendation that a further investigation be carried out into the police force, Mr Ingraham said the Prevention of Bribery Act of the Bahamas was "imported" from Hong Kong where English authorities had drafted the legislation.

"All this corruption all over the place and nobody is charged!" said Mr Ingraham, his voice rising. "The law just sits there!"

"We are entitled to know why and I intend to find out in due course."

"The corrupting influence of drug money has taken a heavy toll on this society," parliamentarians were told. "We must cleanse the police force and this Parliament of any and all who are involved in drug trafficking, money laundering and other corrupt activities."

The society must "demand that the Government accede" to the Commission's request for further investigation into the police force. "We must all join in demanding that an investigation be conducted in a public way so that the results and the evidence may be known by all."

"We cannot continue with the perception held by some that an honest police is the exception rather than the rule. We owe it to ourselves, to our children and grandchildren to clean up corruption in the police force and elsewhere.

"Regrettably, however," Mr Ingraham continued, "we won't have any credibility and would be undeserving of praise if we neglect to clean up our own corrupt mess first. The corrupt ones must be weeded out and punished."

"Far, far too many pounds of cocaine" confiscated by law enforcement agencies are placed on the streets of New Providence, Grand Bahama and elsewhere in the Bahamas for sale, the House was told.

"I daresay that the police would have great difficulty, indeed it would be impossible, for them to produce all the cocaine confiscated in at least two recent 'drug busting' cases which are presently before the courts."

Mr Ingraham said confiscated drugs are increasing the local supply. "We must nab these criminals who are corrupting our institutions, polluting our children and breathing havoc upon this nation.

"No stone must be left unturned in our pursuit of these corrupt criminals."

House Committee

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 17 May 85 p 1

[Article by Colin Higgins]

[Text]

THE HOUSE of Assembly this afternoon unanimously voted for the appointment of a select committee to look into drug trafficking, drug abuse, drug rehabilitation and related issues.

Committee members are Milo Butler Jr, who moved the original motion, National Secu-

rity Minister Loftus Roker, Peter Bethel (PLP), C A Smith (FNM) and Pierre Dupuch (FNM).

Before the vote was taken, Mr Butler rose to thank members for their support of his motion and their interest in "this particularly vexing problem that confronts our country today."

He assured them that if the committee was appointed, all the points they raised would be examined.

He said the committee would be calling on everyone to contribute to freeing the Bahamas forever from harmful drugs.

Preparing to put the motion to a vote, House Speaker Sir Clifford Darling said the committee was one of the most important to be appointed by him.

He congratulated Mr Butler

for bringing the matter to the House and commented that the proposed committee was empowered with great responsibility.

Sir Clifford told the House it was his hope that all members would assist the committee.

He called on every Bahamian to play a part in assisting the committee so that it could bring back a good report.

Members then voted unanimously for the drug committee and Sir Clifford named his appointees.

Following this, the House passed amendments to two acts, the Public Service Act and the Fisheries Resources and Conservation Act 1977.

Government leader in the House Clement Maynard said he was not proceeding with an amendment to the Dangerous Drugs Act.

Minister Darrell Rolle rose to explain proposed changes relating to the National Insurance Board.

He said the changes were as a result of actuarial recommendations and were almost entirely administrative.

However there were "two or three major items involving policy.

A medical infrastructure fund fed by contributions to the industrial section of the NIB was proposed.

This would be a non-profit yielding fund used for such things as the erection of poly clinics, the Minister said.

He linked the fund with a proposed national health scheme and said Government has appointed a committee comprising senior civil servants, trade unionists and "members of commerce" to consider what form the scheme should take.

Mr Rolle also described a proposed linkage of long-term NIB benefits, such as invalidity payments and pensions, to the cost of living index.

He said the NIB is in the process of becoming completely computerised.

Mr Rolle's Shadow Minister in the Opposition, Mrs Janet Bostwick, was concerned by a proposal permitting contribution ceilings to be adjusted upwards.

She noted that the authority to raise the contribution ceiling would not be vested in Parliament and expressed the view that the action--which she described as tantamount to an increase in taxation--should be handled by the House.

Mrs Bostwick also felt that NIB benefits should be linked with the wage index rather than the retail price index because prices increase at a greater rate than wages.

Former Housing and National Insurance Minister Hubert Ingraham said he had been very concerned when the Government implemented the fee increases at the public hospitals before the implementation of other proposals for the health field.

Other proposals involve the decentralisation and removal from the public service of the Princess Margaret Hospital and the setting up of the health care scheme, he said.

Mr Ingraham said his support of the amendment before the House was "conditioned" on the Government following up on proposals for health care.

Opposition Free National Movement MP Cecil Wallace-Whitefield--in response to Mr Rolle's reference to expected actuarial advice--suggested the House await the report before passing the Bill and sending the document to the Senate.

The House was adjourned to May 29.

CSO: 3298/721

BAHAMAS

POLL FINDS 75 PERCENT WOULD NOW VOTE FOR FNM

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 17 May 85 p 1

[Text] Seventy-five percent of persons polled on Bay Street yesterday said they will vote Free National Movement in the next general elections.

Eighteen percent say they will remain loyal to the governing Progressive Liberal Party.

The results of the latest in a series of public opinion polls conducted by the National Polling Commission were announced today by head of the commission, Lucius Sturrup of the Worker's Party.

Five hundred and seventy one people were asked to indicate by secret ballot which political party would get their vote. All the existing parties were listed, including the PLP, the FNM, the Workers Party, and the Vanguard. Those polled were also asked to indicate their sex.

Four hundred and forty-two people pledged their support to the FNM. One hundred and five people voted in favour of the PLP. Twenty-two voted for the Workers Party. Six people supported the Vanguard socialist party.

Women voters made up the majority of the people polled. Seventy-six percent of the women voted FNM. Twenty-two percent of the women polled voted for the Workers Party, and only one percent marked their X against the Vanguard.

"The poll indicates to me that the Prime Minister really should call an election and soon," said Lucius Sturrup, who is an active member of the Workers Party. "It shows that the people are very unhappy, and that they really want an election."

Another poll is scheduled for June 14. The National Polling Commission is trying to document the changing attitudes, if any, of New Providence voters.

CSO: 3298/722

BAHAMAS

WORKERS PARTY LEADER COMMENTS ON COURT ACQUITTAL

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 10 May 85 p 1

[Article by Anthony Forbes]

[Text]

WORKERS Party Leader Philip Miller declared last night that the recent acquittal of himself and chairman Rodney Moncur by a Supreme Court jury of sedition, was the "biggest blow" Prime Minister Sir Lynden Pindling has received since the NBC broadcast that triggered the appointment of the Commission of Inquiry.

Addressing a "wipe out corruption" rally at Black Village, Mr Miller charged that the laws of sedition were designed to stifle freedom of expression, and that the 12 Bahamians on the jury that freed him and Mr Moncur felt that the five counts of sedition were nonsense.

Mr Miller, who was defended by lawyer Jeanne Thompson, niece of Official Opposition Leader Kendal Isaacs, QC, who represented Mr Moncur, also told the rally that he was disappointed that the Free National Movement has decided to call off its demonstrations.

Other speakers at the rally when effigies of the Prime Minister and former Youth Minister Kendal Nottage were burned, included Mr Moncur, former Cat Island MP Oscar Johnson, Secretary General Dennis Dames, former student leader, Treasurer Henry Dummett and National Polling Commission Chairman Lucius Sturrup.

In his remarks, Mr Miller noted that 16 months ago he spoke at the very spot and in his address called for a revolution and a bloodless coup.

"I said that if Pindling did not go, then he should be removed," he said. "The strangest thing in my life was when I found out I was being threatened by policemen and finally I was arrested and charged with sedition, something that nobody seemed to know what it is."

"Whatever it is, there is one thing I am sure of. Sedition is designed, that law is designed to stifle freedom of expression and I am glad, and not only am I glad, I am thankful to God that there were 12 Bahamians chosen out of this society and they all thought that that charge was a bunch of nonsense," he said.

"They brought a verdict of 12 to nothing on every count and this is the biggest blow that Lynden Pindling has gotten since NBC," Mr Miller said.

Noting that he has been to many FNM rallies and everytime they talk about "L O have to go," Mr Miller asked how will he go and what strategy will be used to make him go.

"Nothing upsets me as much as when I heard recently that the FNM has called off de-

monstrations," he said. "I don't know what the FNM strategy is. The Workers Party has in fact decided that we will go along with the FNM because a united opposition will get Pindling out."

He said that the correct strategy for the Workers Party, the FNM and all those opposed to the PLP is to take to the streets and march.

Noting that the FNM uses a strategy in the House of Assembly where they "talk and talk and talk," Mr Miller declared that "we don't have time for that kind of nonsense."

"What is clear is that L O must go and L O will go by marching him out, by mass

action. People must come together. If they are not satisfied with what is happening under the FNM, then come together under the Workers Party and let us begin to take to the streets," he said.

Mr Miller noted that the FNM marched once last year and once again this year.

"That is not enough," he said. "There must be an every day march, a non-stop march."

He said that about three months after NBC made its report on September 5, 1983, the Prime Minister should have been gone.

"Why he is not gone? Because we are not doing the right thing," Mr Miller said.

CSO: 3298/722

BAHAMAS

HOUSE NAMES COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE INAGUA INCIDENT

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 8 May 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Anthony Forbes]

[Excerpts] Members of the House of Assembly unanimously agreed today to appoint a select committee to investigate the April 7 unrest at Inagua, in which Government property, including the police vehicle, station and prison, was destroyed.

Inagua-Mayaguana MP Vernon Symonette, who moved the motion, was initially named to the committee but replaced by Blue Hills MP Arthur Foulkes when Mangrove Cay MP Darrell Rolle objected to his appointment.

Mr Rolle wondered whether Mr Symonette, as MP for the area and a material witness, might not be placed in an untenable position by being appointed to the committee.

Other members appointed were Montagu MP Orville Turnquest, who seconded Mr Symonette's motion, Port Charlotte MP Valentine Grimes, St John's MP Peter Bethel and St Michael's MP and Deputy Speaker George Mackey.

Meetings of the committee are to be convened by Mr Foulkes.

In moving for the appointment of the committee, Mr Symonette said he had asked Government to appoint an impartial tribunal to look into the matter and that events leading up to the unrest were sufficiently serious to warrant such an inquiry.

According to Mr Symonette, a senior civil servant was largely and ultimately responsible for what took place. He said there were incidents leading up to the unrest of people being harassed day and night at the point of guns.

Also speaking on the matter was Transport Minister Philip Bethel, who noted that there are a number of Government officers, Customs, Police and Immigration officers, who sometimes go beyond the call of duty.

But in the final analysis, Mr Bethel said, the country cannot have Government officers doing foolishness and members of the community taking the law into their own hands.

He noted that at Inagua, there is no proper Government facilities and that it is an area known for drug trafficking activities.

Mr Bethel also said that Mr Symonette, who was on the island at the time of the unrest, should have been able to give the House a more comprehensive report of what happened in his constituency.

He warned that other islands may look at the incident and follow suit.

CSO: 3298/722

BAHAMAS

FNM EXPLAINS DECISION TO BOYCOTT COMMONWEALTH MEETING

Letter to Ramphal

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 6 May 85 p 1

[Article by Athena Damianos]

[Text] The Opposition has sent a letter to the Commonwealth Secretariat warning it to expect demonstrations and an FNM boycott when the Commonwealth Heads of Government meets here in October.

And, the National Conference of Mayors has been told that it will look a "little ridiculous" if they go ahead and honour Prime Minister Lynden Pindling at their second annual meeting here in August.

"Our action is aimed at the Prime Minister, not at members of the Commonwealth," FNM public relations officer Arthur Foulkes said today.

The Opposition activities centre around the Commission of Inquiry report which found widespread drug corruption "reaching even Cabinet level."

In letters to the president of the World Conference of Mayors, John Ford, and Marion Barry, president of the National Conference of Mayors, dated April 29 and May 1, Opposition leader Kendal Isaacs wrote:

"We of the...FNM are concerned that this plan to honour Sir Lynden could be interpreted as interference in our internal politics at this time because of the present circumstances in our country..."

"Quite frankly, sir, we feel that the World Conference of Mayors would be made to look a little ridiculous in the eyes of the Bahamian people and also in the eyes of the international community if it should go ahead with plans to honour Sir Lynden at this meeting."

Mr Isaacs outlined evidence that surfaced before the Commission of Inquiry regarding unusual "loans" and gifts of \$3.5 million to the Prime Minister and the "gangster" connections of two former Cabinet Ministers.

The World Conference of Mayors announced in April that it will honour Sir Lynden for "exemplary" leadership of 18 years.

Mr Isaacs wrote Commonwealth Secretary General Shridath Ramphal on May 1, informing him that in spite of the current situation, the Prime Minister has made it known that he has no intention of calling an early election.

"This is an intolerable mockery of the democratic parliamentary system of Government which has sullied the good name of the Bahamas and poses a serious threat to our democratic institutions," he protested.

He told Sir Shridath:

"We are committed to a programme of protests and demonstrations against Prime Minister Sir Lynden Pindling and his Government and these will be continued during the course of the Conference. We will also boycott all events--public, civil and social--connected with the Conference."

The Commission found that two Ministers in the Pindling Government had "gangster" connections, Mr Isaacs wrote.

Former Youth and Sports Minister Kendal Nottage was adjudged to be fronting for a known member of the Mafia, Salvatore Caruana. Another, former Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries George Smith was found by the Commission to have received money from known drug smugglers operating in the Bahamas.

"Because of public outrage both these Ministers have resigned at the behest of the Prime Minister who commented at the time that he hoped they would soon be able to rejoin the Cabinet," Mr Isaacs informed Sir Shridath.

He pointed out that Sir Lynden dismissed two of his Ministers who were protesting his staying on as head of Government and that Deputy Prime Minister Arthur Hanna, "Up until the time of his resignation Sir Lynden's lifelong friend and political ally," quit in protest.

Sir Lynden himself was found to have received various large sums of money totalling \$3.5 million, which included both outright gifts as well as loans which have been forgiven.

The FNM is taking the Public Disclosure Commission, which found complaints that Sir Lynden failed to declare all his assets "unsubstantiated," to court in connection with its ruling.

Sir Shridath was told Sir Lynden informed the Commission that he could not remember where all the money came from including deposits of over \$180,000.

"The Commission found that with regard to the unidentified deposits, 'all that can be said is that there is no evidence before the Commission upon which we can form a conclusion as to whether or not these unidentified funds were drug related,' the letter continues.

It was pointed out that Bahamian-born Anglican Bishop Drexel Gomez, also a long time friend of the Prime Minister, in a minority report said that in the circumstances "I find it impossible to say that all of the payments were all non-drug related."

"All of this constitutes the biggest scandal in the history of Bahamian politics and the Opposition charges that the Pindling Government has lost the moral right to govern and demands new elections as soon as possible," Mr Isaacs wrote.

He said that while the Opposition will always welcome the Queen and Commonwealth Heads, "we feel that we have no alternative at this time but to act as we have outlined above."

Response to PLP Criticism

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 11 May 85 p 1

[Text]

THE Free National Movement today totally rejected the proposition by PLP Chairman Sean McWeeney that the party's decision to demonstrate during the Commonwealth Heads of Government Conference is due to its inability to draw a distinction between partisan politics and the national interest.

"Mr McWeeney indulges in rather extravagant language in an effort to obscure the truth and gloss over the fact that he does not have a single argument which can stand the test of reason," said the FNM statement.

"Any PLP politician should studiously avoid lecturing others on their alleged inability to distinguish between partisan politics and the national interest," said the FNM. "It is pure partisan politics laced with personal greed for money and power which has discredited the PLP Government and brought shame and disgrace on the good name of the Bahamas. It is because of this greed that PLP Leaders refuse to step down but choose instead to stay in power stuffing themselves and dragging the country down with them."

Said the FNM statement:

"Mr McWeeney says the FNM is 'the laughing stock of the public domain' but his vision and his hearing are seriously impaired. There is, in fact, very little laughing in the public domain these days and a whole lot of anger and outrage

at an incredibly corrupt Government and a seriously compromised Prime Minister who refuses to go.

"Prime Minister Sir Lynden Pindling and his PLP Government have been discredited in the eyes of the Bahamian people - including honest PLPs, and in the eyes of the outside world.

"Mr McWeeney, being as close as he is, must know this better than those who merely stand in shock and amazement as the confessions and revelations of rottenness emanate from his PLP Government."

The FNM said that the "public is not at all amused and least of all deceived by Mr McWeeney's pronouncements as he rides to the defence of a corrupt organization."

"It has been truly said that wonders never cease and Mr McWeeney has given cause for great wonderment as he declares that the Commonwealth of the Bahamas includes 'all of us whether PLP, FNM or otherwise!' When did this profound revelation penetrate the murky recesses of the PLP mentality? When did FNMs become Bahamians in the sight of the PLP lords and masters?" asked the FNM.

"Not when Mr McWeeney goes on ZNS Radio and Television to attack the FNM for a posture about which ZNS has not informed the public in the first place. Since Mr McWeeney has been sucked into the centre of the PLP vortex perhaps the experience has left him giddy

enough to upset his sense of fairplay.

"What about that list of talents the Prime Minister ordered to be drawn up so only PLP's would get jobs? Was Mr McWeeney somewhere in the convention audience beaming at the genius of a leader who announces discrimination against FNMs as public policy? Including Judy Mae Lewis who hails from his own Constituency of Kemp's Bay? No one heard him say, 'Not fair!'" said the FNM.

"What about the solemn proclamation by Cabinet Minister Philip Bethel that 'God gave this land to the PLP'? Did Mr McWeeney's heart leap with joy at the glad tidings that God did not include FNMs when he made a gift of this Commonwealth? No one heard him cry out 'FNMs too!'

"And what about the FNMs in the Family Islands (like Eleuthera) who are arbitrarily denied licences to make a living for themselves? And the humble people (as in Kemp's Bay) who get fired from their Government jobs for having the peculiar notion that FNMs have the freedom to support their party of choice?

"Mr McWeeney's talk of patriotism and national pride has a rather dull and sour ring in the ears of those Bahamians who are members and supporters of the Free National Movement. They can see quite well that Mr McWeeney is a victim of the same disease of hypocrisy and double standards which has infected most of the PLP leadership.

"We in the FNM know what patriotism and national pride is all about. That is why we state again as clearly as we can that we will demonstrate as long as this country is in the clutches of a Government which has long since lost the moral right to govern.

"We want the world to know that the low-down standards of Lynden Pindling and his Government are not the standards the Bahamian people expect in the conduct of their business; that we as a people know the difference between right and wrong, between lies and truth, and between high ideals and base motivations. We suggest that Mr McWeeney re-educate himself so that he will also be able to make these vital distinctions. Then maybe he will find a few PLP flags to burn."

CSO: 3298/722

BAHAMAS

BANK'S QUARTERLY REPORT NOTES TOURISM, TRADE STATISTICS

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 14 May 85 p 4

[Text] Nassau, Mon., (Cana)--Tourism earned the Government \$170.2 million in the last quarter of 1984, \$6.6 million more than the same period last year, according to the preliminary estimates issued by the Bahamas Central Bank.

The bank in its quarterly review ending December last year put tourist expenditures at \$166 million and added that the additional \$4.2 million which accrued directly to Government from tourism activity brought estimated gross tourist receipts to \$170.2 million.

Tourist arrivals in the fourth quarter rose by 8.8 percent to 540,070, of which 302,080 came by air.

Bahamians spent an estimated \$24.6 million on travel, up \$1.7 million from the comparable period in 1984, the bank said.

In its section on balance of payments, the bank said the current account posted a deficit of \$60.6 million for the fourth quarter, an improvement from the \$95 million registered for the comparable period in 1983.

The trade deficit was narrowed by \$24.3 million reflecting strong growth in export receipts and a lower oil bill.

However, net invisible receipts fell by \$9.9 million. Export earnings were estimated at \$77.7 million or \$19.2 million above the comparable period in 1983, while the estimated value of imports rose by \$3.1 million to \$200.9 million.

Oil imports totalled \$43.8 million, down \$8.2 million from the previous year. Foreign bunkers declined by \$11.5 million, while oil for domestic consumption rose by \$3.3 million.

The per barrel price of oil products was generally higher in all categories, with the exception of propane and motor gas, which fell by 32 cents and \$1.29 to \$23 and \$37.43 respectively.

The bank said that current expenditure increased by \$10 million or 13 percent to \$86.9 million, with capital expenditure up by a marginal \$0.1 million or one percent to \$6.9 million.

The report said that domestic credit grew by \$45.4 million or 6.7 during the quarter. This compared with an increase of \$17.3 million or 2.6 percent a year ago. Net credit to Government advanced by \$28.2 million up, significantly from \$8 million for the same period in 1983.

For the period under review the Central Bank foreign reserves declined by \$7.3 million or 4.3 percent, compared with \$11.8 million or 8.7 percent in 1983.

Consumer prices rose by 1.4 percent for the fourth quarter, down marginally from 1.5 percent in the preceding quarter. For the year, consumer prices advanced by 4.6 percent, compared with 3.5 percent in the previous year.

The rate of increase in food prices slowed to 1.6 percent from 2.8 percent moderately higher than the 0.5 percent posted for the preceding quarter.

[Editor's Note: Bridgetown CANA in English at 1901 GMT, 13 May 1985, in its report on the bank's review, adds that "The Bahamas recorded a 4.5 percent increase in total arrivals last year," with 2.3 million visitors in 1984 compared with 2.2 million in 1983. "Earnings from tourism...rose 5 percent, from \$770.2 million (U.S.) in 1983 to \$810 million last year. Bahamians spent an estimated \$24.6 million on travel last year, up \$1.7 million over 1983. The number of visitors from the United States, the Bahamas' biggest market, last year rose by 7.8 percent, from 1,056,600 in 1983 to 1,141,000 last year."]

CSO: 3298/722

BARBADOS

BANK REPORT NOTES 1984 RISE IN EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES

Bridgetown DAILY NATION in English 14 May 85 p 3

[Text]

BARBADOS has recorded a 33 percent increase in exports to the United States.

Its exports there for 1984 were US\$236.2 million compared to US\$177.8 million in 1983. The major export items were electronics, sugar and molasses.

The December, 1984, Economic Review of the Central Bank of Barbados reported: "Over the period domestic exports rose by an estimated \$70 million (25.7 percent). Foreign sales of electronic components were \$80 million (40 percent) higher while sugar exports grew by \$4 million."

This strong surge in trade be-

tween Barbados and the United States has been attributed to the influence of the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) remarked Thomas Kay of the United States Agricultural Department, while addressing the recently concluded agricultural marketing workshop which was held at the Dover Convention Centre.

The Under Secretary of International Affairs said: "I'm happy to say that the trade picture here in the Caribbean is starting to look a lot brighter. Comparing 1984 to 1983, we find that United States non-oil imports of eligible products from the CBI countries grew by 17 percent or US\$555 million."

According to the CBI Business Bulletin, a publication of the Caribbean Basin Information Centre, other major Caribbean trading partners with Americans

were able to increase their exports among which were Bahamas, Trinidad and Jamaica.

The trade figures, quoted in United States dollars revealed that Bahamas moved up its exports from \$119.1 million to \$35.9 million; Trinidad and Tobago \$119.3 million to \$173.1 million and Jamaica from \$239.1 million to \$367.0 million.

At the same time, America has also been increasing its exports to all these countries except Trinidad and Tobago. The export table showed that America exported in 1983-84 (in United States dollars) to Barbados, \$176.6 million to \$216.3 million; Bahamas, \$410.0 million to \$464.1 million; and Jamaica, \$405.0 million to \$447.4 million. However, Trinidad and Tobago imported \$130 million less from America against the 1983 figure of \$665.9 million.

CSO: 3298/781

BARBADOS

DLP LOSS IN BY-ELECTION BRINGS VARIETY OF REACTIONS

Electoral List Charges

Bridgetown SUNDAY SUN in English 26 May 85 p 12

[Text]

D E F E A T E D D E M O - C R A T I C L A B O U R P A R T Y C A N D I D A T E, Junior Rock is convinced that his major setback in last week's by-election, was because the electoral list has not yet been brought up to date.

And even though he said that Barbados Labour Party candidate, David Simmons, got more votes than him, he maintains that it was a moral victory for him; and one which will keep the BLP wary in the forthcoming general election.

In a Press statement since last Thursday's by-election, Mr. Rock told the SUNDAY SUN:

"I have not been defeated, I am very pleased with the whole running of the campaign. In fact, I still say that I had a significant moral victory."

ELECTORAL LIST

Saying that he had expected to win, he continued: "But the odds were against me because the electoral list has not yet been made up properly. We will be striving to get the list cleaned up, because I am convinced that when we are finished, between 1 200 and 1 500 persons are going to be struck off the list."

He noted that the party had only objected to 445 so far, but that the party would need more time to go through the lists. He stressed that it was not the fault

of the electoral officers that only 77 of those objected to, were taken off the list, saying that with only 11 days, it was difficult for them to go through the entire list.

Even up to election day, he said, there were still some people which he said were on the list, yet could not be found living anywhere in the parish. Even a nine-year-old and a 12-year-old were on the list with ID numbers, he said; while others were on the list on more than one occasion with different names, but the same registration number.

"We have proof of this; and every day we are going to be checking up on it," he said.

ANALYSIS

On this point, campaign manager, Warwick Franklin, who was at the campaign headquarters at the time of the interview, said that this issue was of particular concern to the party, and he added that within seven days, a complete analysis of the voters lists would have been done, so that they would be able to have documented proof to show to the public.

Regarding the upcoming general elections, constitutionally due by next year, Mr. Rock said, that already he had began campaigning:

"I express all my thanks to the electorate," he said. "With the support they gave me, I have no choice but to carry on. As far as this weekend is concerned, I will be launching a new campaign for the upcoming general elections; and it will be even more vigorous than this one."

GENERAL ELECTION WIN

"Having reduced the margin of victory in 1976 by some 1 100 votes, I am confident that with my campaigning schedule, I should be able to win the general election."

Stressing that by then the electoral list would have been reduced considerably, the first-time candidate continued:

"I have improved in every area and now the BLP realises they must fight. I have scored a moral victory and cannot be taken light-

ly in 1986."

The Opposition candidate realised that there had been a lot of talk about David Simmons gaining a lot of votes through the memory of former Prime Minister Tom Adams; but in his opinion, the "sympathy vote" only had a slight effect on the outcome.

"If there was so much sympathy, I could not have reduced the margin of victory in 1976 by so much. My main problem was in the electoral list itself, and we will soon have that cleared up," he said.

Simmons on Threats

Bridgetown DAILY NATION in English 21 May 85 p 10

[Text]

BARBADOS LABOUR PARTY (BLP) candidate for Thursday's by-election in St. Thomas, David Simmons left a mass meeting on Sunday night at Arthur Seat in the middle of a phalanx of Police and concerned supporters after he had spoken about threats made earlier that day to himself and his family.

Mr. Simmons, in a low voice tinged with emotion, told a quietened crowd that only moments before had given him a boisterous reception, that they would have noticed that he did not arrive at the meeting in his own car and that he looked "a little bit upset".

He said he was thankful to his colleagues on the platform for reassuring him, but that it had not been easy, since he had left home with his two children crying because of threats made against him and his family all day.

The ruling party candidate said that he had been warned by a telephone call at 8:28 a.m. on Sunday at the party's campaign headquarters, that security should be tightened.

He said the caller said he was a member of the Opposition Democratic Labour Party (DLP) "but he liked me but didn't like the talk he was hearing in the Democratic Labour Party's campaign house".

Mr. Simmons said that the caller informed him that it was being planned to injure him in some way before the election day.

He added that he had planned a meeting of 10:30 a.m. that day with his party colleague, former Attorney General Henry Forde, "to do some canvassing and the police held me up, instructing me how to proceed and assuring me of their protection".

Mr. Simmons said Attorney General Louis Tull had also promised police protection for him as from yesterday.

He recalled that on the last night of the 1976 general election, the late Prime Minister and representative for the St. Thomas constituency, Mr. Tom Adams and his wife, had to be led through a canefield by a young boy "to escape the vagabonds of the DLP who had ambushed him at Stony Gully".

Mr. Simmons said the police had advised him not to "hang about in this area" at the end of the meeting and that he would accept the advice and leave the meeting at an appropriate time.

"My personal welfare is not as important tonight as the interests of Barbados and the people of St. Thomas", Mr. Simmons told the cheering crowd.

Police Commissioner Orville Durant confirmed that he had received a report from a private citizen acting on Mr. Simmons' behalf yesterday morning about the threats.

He told the DAILY NATION that as a result of that report certain investigations were being carried out, and on the basis of a report out of those investigations he would take what action was necessary.

The commissioner declined to comment further on any of Mr. Simmons' statements at the meeting.

Disclaimer of Communist Ties

Bridgetown SUNDAY SUN in English 26 May 85 p 13

[Text]

WARWICK FRANKLIN has denied that the Democratic Labour Party (DLP) was assisted in the St. Thomas by-election campaign by communist groups.

Mr. Franklin, the campaign manager for the defeated DLP candidate, Junior Rock, was responding to a statement made by Prime Minister Bernard St. John during a victory speech early on Friday morning.

Mr. St. John had said: "... There are a number of well-known communists in Barbados who supported the candidate openly and there are some other right-wingers in Barbados who also supported Mr. Rock."

Mr. Franklin said that it had been drawn to his attention that some two days before the by-election, that the Workers' Party had distributed pamphlets throughout St. Thomas in support of Mr. Rock, though he had not

actually seen any of them. Inspite of that, he said a "responsible" person like the Prime Minister, who would know the philosophy of the DLP, and its record, ought not to have used a "Government controlled" electronic medium, tuned into Barbados and other Caribbean countries, to make such a "malicious" remark.

"The Democratic Labour Party had hoped that the Prime Minister would not seek to use such means for propaganda and cheap political gains."

According to him, there seemed to be no change in style between the new Prime Minister and the former one.

"This is truly regrettable — the way he attacked us, and I would urge the Prime Minister to examine his role of leader of the country and to be very serious and responsible in his statements.

CSO: 3298/780

BARBADOS

BWU LEADER WALCOTT URGES SCRUTINY OF GOVERNMENT SPENDING

Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE in English 19 May 85 p 1

[Text]

General-Secretary of the Barbados Workers' Union, Mr. Frank Walcott, has said the BWU did not consider that the funds of the Transport Levy should be put at the disposal of a minister "to allocate at his whims and fancies."

"The hard-earned money of the taxpayers, when it is shunted into the Treasury, should be the subject of careful public scrutiny and not left to the caprice of minister after minister," Mr. Walcott said in his weekly "Union Speaks."

He said then when one examined roads throughout Barbados and saw their gradual deterioration, one was left to wonder how there could be a policy where monies from the levy could be spent in some areas and not in others.

Mr. Walcott added that the Union did not want to create any problems about where the money should be spent, but felt that it should be spent wisely.

"We are of the view that the public should be informed, in a general programme, about the Government's plans in relation to the repair of roads and not suffer the indignity of people being forced to go cap in hand begging political representatives to have public roads repaired as if they are asking for personal favours," the BWU

General-Secretary said.

He submitted that public policy should be stated and made known to all citizens of Barbados.

On the matter of transport generally, Mr. Walcott recalled that the Union had indicated in the earlier days that it could not understand why Barbados was unable to acquire buses of a size more in keeping with the size of the island and its roads, rather than those seen in Europe and the United States.

"Unfortunately, our insistence that we are still a small island with narrow streets, has not impressed the authorities and they have persisted with the super-sized buses which take up more than one-half of some of our streets," he said.

CSO: 3298/780

BARBADOS

DASILVA OUSTED AS LEADEK OF MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

Bridgetown SUNDAY SUN in English 26 May 85 p 1

[Text]

GARMENT MANUFACTURER Frank DaSilva has been toppled from his post as president of the Barbados Manufacturers' Association less than four months into his second term of office.

Council members at an extraordinary meeting of the BMA board on Thursday at its Harbour Industrial Estate board room, voted in favour of a resolution which sought DaSilva's resignation on the grounds that, according to Article 16B of the Memorandum of Association, he no longer qualifies to hold office.

Article 16B states: The office of a council member or officer shall be declared vacant in any of the following circumstances:

(1) If he no longer satisfies the requirements of full membership;

(2) If he becomes of unsound mind;

(3) If by notice in writing to the association he resigns from office;

(4) If he is absent from the island for 100 consecutive days without having obtained leave of absence from the council; and

(5) If he misses three consecutive meetings of the council without approval of the council.

Article 16B (a) which deals with full membership states:

Any person, firm or company

carrying on in Barbados any manufacturing business which gives employment to not less than six employees or such other number of employees as may from time to time be determined by the council of management and be certified for that purpose by the said council, shall be eligible for full membership in the name of such manufacturing company as they may conduct.

DaSilva was formerly managing director of Cavalier Limited which went into receivership last December. His association with another company, Lady Bird (Barbados) Limited qualified him to retain his post as president of the BMA. However it is understood that this firm does not employ as many as six persons.

Thursday's meeting was summoned by a letter invoking Article 30 of the constitution and requesting an emergency council meeting to ask the president for his resignation. It was signed by council members, Herbie Yearwood, Al Knight, John Hampden — formerly first vice-president but now president — and Lewis Kirton.

When the resolution came before the council, seven members voted in favour and the remainder abstained.

Mr. DaSilva, who has been a member of the BMA since 1966 and a member of council for almost 18 years, told the SUNDAY SUN: "As the longest serving member of the Barbados Manufacturers Association, I think it inappropriate for me to make any comment at this stage."

CSO: 3298/781

BARBADOS

BRIEFS

SMALL-FARM SUGAR OUTPUT--Small farmers produced 88 650 tons of sugar cane during this year's crop--10.5 per cent of the total crop. Mr. Trevor Rudder, Small Holders Liaison Officer of the Barbados Sugar Industry Ltd. said yesterday that this was a 5.8 per cent increase over last year's figure, itself a 14.3 per cent rise over that of 1983. In 1983, the small farmers recorded the lowest ever tonnage. The 6 000 small farmers delivered 80 per cent of their produce to the factories in the first eight weeks of the harvesting of the crop. The crop took a total of 16 weeks to harvest. In the last week of the crop some 50 tons of cane were received from small farmers. Mr. Rudder explained that after the initial heavy deliveries, the small farmers' deliveries wound down very slowly. This year's sugar crop yielded a total 839 135 tons of sugar cane. He said that this year's increase from small farmers could be attributed to the fact that a few more farmers planted sugar cane and that the weather was "reasonable." [Text] [Bridgetown BARBADOS ADVOCATE in English 18 May 85 p 1]

LABOR RELATIONS LAW--IN A LANDMARK DECISION in local labour relations practice, the Barbados Appeals Court has determined that the terms of an industrial agreement between an employer and a labour union cannot be deemed to be part of an individual's contract of employment. According to legal sources, the ruling by the three-member tribunal headed by Chief Justice Sir William Douglas confirms the long held view that such agreements are concluded only between an employer and the union and not necessarily the employee. [Excerpt] [Bridgetown WEEKEND NATION in English 31 May-1 Jun 85 p 5]

CSO: 3298/781

BELIZE

POLITICAL FORCES CONTINUE MUTUAL RECRIMINATIONS

Communist Spectre in PUP

Belize City THE BEACON in English 25 May 85 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] Indications are that the communist faction of the PUP have stepped up activities countrywide, and are preparing to loosen a tirade of propaganda on the public, including a series of television broadcasts scheduled to commence no later than next week.

When the PUP were landslided out of government in December's general elections, and then took a sound beating in the municipal elections in March, the center and center-right of the PUP were effectively killed, and all the subsequent talk about re-organisation of the party came from headquarters of the communist left.

Since the general elections, the mind of the general public has been focused on the new government's determined efforts to break the back of the marijuana trade, and on the problems facing the sugar and cattle industries.

So the communists have been able to quietly re-

organise the PUP along strict left-wing lines, but they will need to keep former Prime Minister George Price in the forefront, if they are to retain a viable section of the voting public on their side.

The importance placed on keeping hardline PUP backers within the party was mirrored last week when the rumour, spread far and wide through a massive whispering campaign, surfaced that George Price and a number of members from the party hierarchy were about to be arrested for staging an illegal demonstration in Orange Walk Town. Despite what some sections of the press has said about the pending arrests, a top police source has told the Beacon that the story is hog-wash, and that the predicted arrests will not take place.

In any event, the communists held a special caucus in Belize City on Monday, and it may not be too long before the pro-

Christian Democrat's Criticism

Belize City THE BELIZE TIMES in English 26 May 85 p 5

[Article by Dr. Theodore Aranda]

[Text]

In only 5 of the 60 months of the normal life of a Belize government, the Esquivel fiasco government has so shocked and rocked Belize with corruption, improprieties and documented illegal activities that Belizeans must decide whether to suffer through the next 55 months or to rid themselves of the monster government voted in during the last general election. If the corruption and illegalities surfaced at the lower level of the government Belizeans could hope for the better with a tightening up from the higher officials. But the corruption, improprieties and alleged illegal activities are at the ministerial level, including the Prime Ministry.

In Dangriga, one Theodoro Castillo, who was the candidate for the Stann Creek West electoral division and an appointed member of the UDP divisional executive, has been appointed Southern Regional Development Officer at a salary of \$800 a month with a secretary at about \$300. There was no need to advertise the post for competitive application nor any qualifications required other than being a higher-up UDP member.

The appointment, indeed and in fact, transferred the UDP party office where the expenses, personnel and function is strictly UDP to an office where the expenses are met by the government but the personnel and function remain partisan UDP.

To strengthen the hands of Mr Castillo, but in the process enabling him to dispense or withhold favours, especially in rural Stann Creek where he was and is expected to remain a candidate, development projects are channelled through him instead of through the Social Development Office. Authority of this nature has to have the approval of the Minister and has to be handed down through or by the Permanent Secretary. Further still, Prime Minister Esquivel took along Mr Castillo through the constituency where he most likely will contest again and took photographs with him for publication in the New Belize. During all this, UDP-controlled Radio Belize kept bellowing that the Prime Minister was accompanied by the Area Representatives. Mr David McKoy(PUP) is the Area Representative.

With this mode of behaviour, it is no wonder that the Prime Minister agrees that his wife, an alien, goes to represent Belize at serious international organizations such as Caricom meeting of MINISTERS, and his ministers lease and sell our land to aliens while he makes a lot of noise about aliens.

Undoubtedly the Esquivel government is following a pattern of subverting government functions. In only 5 months it is inextricably entangled in:

- (1) blatant lies and undeniable ineptitude to perform government duties.
- (2) open victimization and intimidation of subordinates and civil servants.
- (3) corruption, improprieties and documented charges of illegal behaviours.
- (4) irresponsible condemnation of public institutions.
- (5) unabashed submission to the will of foreigners.
- (6) impotence to defend Belize
- (7) severely draining cash away from the private sector.

Ban on TV Discussion

Belize City THE BELIZE TIMES in English 26 May 85 pp 1, 12

[Text]

The People's United Party has been refused permission to air a T.V. programme. A half hour discussion programme "OUR TURN" on the state of the economy featuring Party Leader George Price, Senator V.H. Courtenay, Opposition Leader Florencio Marin and Mr Said Musa was produced for television and permission was requested by Mr Arthur Hoare of CTV Belize to air it. A reply sent by Rene

Villanueva, Secretary of the Belize Broadcasting Authority refused permission. (See letters on back page)

When the permit was requested, Mr Walter Brown the Chairman of the Broadcasting Authority wrote to the members directing them to "the decision of Broadcasting Authority to ensure that party political broadcasts are only approved in the context of upcoming elections."

But "OUR TURN" is not an election broadcast, it is a public affairs discussion programme.

In their manifesto the UDP promised the people open government and protection of the freedom of speech.

But now it seems free speech will only be tolerated if it's favourable to the Government.

The Belize Broadcasting Authority has allowed the UDP the free use of radio and television to bombard us with their propaganda day by day. All the PUP sought was half an hour to refute some of their lies and distortions.

The television law

provides for due impartiality and the right of reply or comment allowing for equal time.

But this decision to defy the law and the Constitution was taken at the highest level. Deputy Prime Minister Thompson the Minister responsible for broadcasting was consulted by Brown. And Nestor Vasquez, the part owner of TV7 and head honcho of the Broadcasting Authority is known to be the close confidant of Esquivel.

It is expected that this attempt to abridge one of our cherished democratic rights - the freedom of speech - will be challenged in the Supreme Court.

CSO: 3298/782

BELIZE

ESQUIVEL ORDERS INVESTIGATION OF ELECTION REGISTRATION

Belize City THE REPORTER in English 19 May 85 p 6

[Text]

The Prime Minister of Belize Mr. Manuel Esquivel has just appointed a three man Commission to investigate the voter registration irregularities at election time last year in the Caribbean Shores and Freetown Constituencies, where some three hundred or more names of voters were wrongly placed.

The Commission, headed by City Barrister Mr. Denys Barrow and comprising Mr. Hilly Martinez and Mr. Philip Andrewin, will have the full powers of a court of law. The sessions will be held in public, except when the Commission deems it necessary to hold its hearings in private, and all public officers and other

persons who may be called upon for assistance or information are required under the law to provide these.

Under Chapter 70 of the laws of Belize the Prime Minister has charged the three commissioners to make a "full, faithful and impartial inquiry", listing terms of reference which include seven points:

1. To determine the circumstances which led to the misallocation of some three hundred names between the Voters' lists of the Caribbean Shores and the Freetown constituencies..
2. To determine whether it was wilful negligence or administrative inability which led to the preparation of the voters' lists in the manner it was prepared;
3. To determine why the lists were prepared so tardily;
4. To determine whether any employees of the Election and B Commission were responsible for the above;
5. To determine whether any public officer, employee of the Elections and B Commission and or any other person is guilty of any offence in connection with the above, and if so, what offence or offences;
6. To examine and advise on the records, binders and other documents of the Commission and their general availability for scrutiny and inspection, and
7. Any other matters connected to the above.

CSO: 3298/782

BELIZE

SUGAR INDUSTRY PROBLEMS PERSIST; GOVERNMENT ACTS

Layoffs in Orange Walk

Belize City AMANDALA in English 17 May 85 p 1

[Text] BELIZE CITY, Fri. May 17

The Belize Sugar Industry, a subsidiary of the giant transnational Tate and Lyle, turned the screws on the Belizean government and the nation Wednesday when company officials, in a shocker of a move, announced they were laying off 103 workers, including several engineers and other key employees, from the Tower Hill Factory (Orange Walk).

(See story on page 9).

BSI has been threatening to close down the Libertad Factory in Corozal unless government and the canefarmers agreed to buy the majority of shares in their operation, and in fact has retrenched roughly 200 Libertad workers over the past 8 months.

The Orange Walk locals felt their factory would be able to grind for both Corozal and Orange Walk if disaster struck Libertad.

Instead, BSI suddenly attacked Tower Hill itself, and did so unilaterally and without warning.

The impact on Orange Walk has been devastating, with

shock waves being felt through the country, sugar being Belize's no. 1 foreign exchange earner.

An official of the United General Workers Union, which was replaced by the less militant Belize Workers Union in 1981, told AMANDALA that the BSI move was "black-mail" and an "ultimatum to government."

The UGWU official claimed that the BWU has been caught by surprise and is "confused". He said there should have been options, such as agreeing to a cut in salary, .50 an hour say, until the situation improved.

In fact, he said, BSI wants the Belize dollar devalued and "only they can benefit."

BSI says the Tower Hill retrenchment is the only way the sugar industry can survive because the UDP government has "refused to honour" the Statement of Intent signed by the previous administration.

BSI is playing what is referred to in capitalist circles as "hardball". It is now the Belize government's move.

Union Report

Belize City AMANDALA in English 17 May 85 p 9

[Text] ORANGE WALK TOWN, Wed. May 15
The following is a report on the sugar crisis received from Don Eduardo Melendez of the Belize Workers Union today.

Both branches of the Belize Workers Union were called by the General Manager Mr. Hugh Fuller, Jr., to give an up-date on the sugar crisis.

Present at the meeting from the management's side were Mr. Hugh Fuller Jr., General Manager, Mr. Joe Montalvo, Chief Accountant, Mr. John MacFarlane, Factory Manager, Tower Hill Sugar Factory, Mr. Poli Rosado, Libertad Sugar Factory Manager, and three other B.S.I. officials.

They congratulated both sugar factories for a successful sugar crop. They mentioned that the factories operated at a loss of 9 million Belize dollars in 1984 and a projected loss of 9.3 million Belize dollars in 1985.

Added to this, the Government is unable to acquire the majority of shares in

the sugar industry as previously agreed by the last administration in the Statement of Intent.

As a result, a re-structuring of operation is the only alternative if BSI is to survive as a viable business. To remain in operation under the present system would mean the complete liquidation of the B.S.I. business in Belize.

The following is the restructuring operation to be followed.

In Orange Walk 20% of the entire work force of B.S.I. at the Tower Hill Factory were laid off yesterday evening, 14th instant. This 20% included the hourly paid workers and staff personnel - 56 workers and 9 personnel. 50% of transport and cultivation area, which means 25 hourly paid workers and 3 staff personnel, were also laid off.

No information was given to the Union about the outcome of the Libertad Sugar Factory re-structuring operation.

Sugar prices fell twice in the last sugar season.

Government Reaction

Belize City THE REPORTER in English 19 May 85 pp 1, 16

[Text] Reliable reports from Orange Walk say that Mr. John Mitchell, Chairman of Tate & Lyle Limited, left Belize earlier this month without reaching an agreement with the Belize Government over a proposal for the government of Belize to take over the majority stock of

Belize Sugar Industries Ltd.

There are indications that the North may be facing the most serious crisis since Hurricane "Janet" flattened Corozal and its surrounding villages in September 1955. The cane season for the

Orange Walk District ended last week, and there is no assurance now that Belize will have another grinding season, unless a deal can be struck with Tate & Lyle.

This week the Minister of Trade and Industry, Mr. Eduardo Juan let it be known that the Government is doing everything in its power to find a solution to the problem. That by itself, was an indication that there are some rocky decisions up ahead.

According to the Beacon newspaper, whose connections with the Ministry of Natural Resources are well grounded, Tate & Lyle is pressuring the Government of Belize to come up with "millions of dollars" of investment funds to prevent Tate & Lyle from walking away.

One American company, Sheppard Oil, has expressed an interest in Belize sugar as a source of alcohol, but the company has done nothing to show that it is interested in picking up the pieces after Tate & Lyle.

Reports say more than a hundred employees of the Belize Sugar Industries have been laid off this week, and there may be more dismissals as BSI proceeds with a planned programme of retrenchment to prove that it means business. The company claims it is losing money for every day it keeps the factories going.

BSI has already divested itself of its cattle interests, which included the finest breeding stock in the country, by selling off its animals in Quintana Roo.

Price Improvements

Belize City THE REPORTER in English 19 May 85 p 14

[Text]

The Belize Sugar Board has revised upwards its estimates of what cane growers will be able to get for a ton of sugarcane this year.

According to the latest up-date, Corozal canefarmers can expect to receive \$31.71 cents per ton. That's \$3.64

more than the beginning-of-the-year estimate.

The Orange Walk canefarmers can expect to receive \$29.82 for their cane, or \$2.46 more than they had counted on.

Belize's Sugar Board has expressed delight at the

decision of the United States Government on March 29 to suspend the import fees charged on raw sugar. These fees have ranged from 2¢ (Belize) per pound to as much as 4½ cents per pound on imported sugar. The overall effect of the fee was to make imported sugar more expensive by as much as \$90.00 a ton in the higher ranges.

It is expected that some of these savings will be passed on to the exporting country, and if this happens cane farmers may expect to earn a

modest increase on their cane prices.

The low prices for sugar have already begun to take their toll in the Orange Walk sugar belt, where marijuana-growing yields excellent profits and only nominal risks. Last week the cane season ended prematurely because there was not enough cane being delivered to keep the Tower Hill factory active.

Belize's sugar production at the end of the 1985 grinding season is expected to amount to some \$102,000 tons - down by 8,000 tons.

Latest Developments

Belize City THE REPORTER in English 26 May 85 p 1

[Text]

NEW PROPOSALS
have been put forward by Tate & Lyle, the British sugar giant, to get the stalled talks about divestiture going again.

Under the new proposals Tate & Lyle is offering to sell 82 per-cent of its BSI shares, worth more than \$60 million, to employees of BSI. There is a difference between this and the earlier proposal that the Belize Government should buy the majority shares for re-sale at a later

date to those involved in the industry.

While this proposal is being considered Government is continuing to look for a "white knight", a company or consortium which has the resources to buy Belize Sugar Industries Ltd. and run it profitably.

Last Wednesday Prime Minister Mr. Esquivel met with officials of Howell Petroleum Company, a U.S. outfit interested in Ethanol production.

The company has expressed an interest in the factory at Libertad, to convert it to an ethanol plant.

Meanwhile representatives of the Corozal and Orange Walk Divisions of the Cane Farmers Association are being kept fully informed about the state of the negotiations.

On Thursday morning the Prime Minister Mr. Esquivel left Belize by air on his way to New York accompanied by his Minister of Trade and Industry, Mr. Eduardo Juan. In New York the two Belizean Ministers will be having discussions with representatives of Royal Bank, Barclays Bank and Scotia Bank and with representatives of

Tate & Lyle. All these banks have loan accounts with BSI to the tune of some \$20 million apiece.

The purpose of these talks, it is felt, is to determine whether the banks would feel comfortable about transferring liability for the loan to a third party or parties. Mr. Liborio Ayuso, Secretary of Belize Sugar Bd, will be joining the Prime Minister and the Minister of Industry at these discussions.

While in New York the Prime Minister will take time out for a civic reception for him being organized by Belizeans over there and he will also address a group of business people and investors.

CSO: 3298/783

BELIZE

PAPER DEMANDS LOCAL CONTROL OVER PARAQUAT SPRAYING

Belize City THE BEACON in English 25 May 85 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] PARAQUAT is an extremely potent weed-killer. It is a well-known fact that it can kill not only weeds but human beings, farm animals, crops etc.

In Trinidad, where paraquat derivatives such as gramaxone are used to clear fields and control weeds, it has been known to cause death when it is stored in containers normally used for food, and thus drunk by mistake. There is a case of an East Indian Trinidadian girl who committed suicide by taking paraquat.

We repeat, paraquat is dangerous. But if we are to consider the question HONESTLY, it should be added that paraquat is dangerous only when its use is not controlled; only when its manufacturer's instructions and code of safety are ignored. For this reason paraquat can be a godsend but only to farmers who are literate, who CAN and DO read instructions, and understand and carry them out.

Despite the Anti-paraquat hysteria which is being whipped up by some Belizeans, the fact is that paraquat is a safe weed-killer WHEN ITS USE IS CONTROLLED.

The importation of marijuana into the U.S. is an American problem. The growth of marijuana in Belize, a lot of it reaching into our own society and especially rotting the minds and bodies of our youth, that is OUR problem. Our government was certainly given a mandate, and a strong mandate, to deal with this evil menace to our society.

If government decides to destroy marijuana fields by spraying we vigorously demand that the control of the operation be in Belizean hands. Not American. Not Mexican. The programme, if it is implemented, CAN be controlled and it is our national responsibility and in our interest that WE should control it and no one else.

Control could be in the hands of a high-level committee consisting of Belizean scientists with top qualifications, and with their activities and decisions closely monitored by representatives of farmers' organisations.

We hardly need to remind readers that the problem grew to its present terrifying dimension when Cabinet office was held by people like Price, Briceno, Marin, Musa, et al. Sober and serious citizens who realize the danger must join hands as we seek the solution. If the best viable solution is controlled spraying of marijuana fields, then we must ignore the yipping and yapping of those who created the problem. Ignore them, and get on with the job.

CSO: 3298/784

BELIZE

BRIEFS

NEW HAITIAN ENVOY--On Monday the first Ambassador of the Republic of Haiti to Belize Mr. Musset Pierre Jerome presented his credentials to the Governor General Dame Minita Gordon in her Belmopan office. Belize and Haiti agreed to establish diplomatic relations in 1982. In presenting his credentials, the Haitian Ambassador said that Haiti, like Belize and other Third World Countries, shares concern for the establishment of a new international economic structure. Mr. Pierre Jerome said that as ambassador he hopes to start a plan of cooperation with Belize based on a friendship that "never will be found at fault." Dame Minita Gordon stated that she hopes Belize and Haiti can work together for social justice and the betterment of our peoples. The Ambassador has held discussions with the Prime Minister Mr. Manuel Esquivel and the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. Dean Lindo. [Text] [Belize City THE BEACON in English 18 May 85 p 3]

GASOLINE PRICE HIKE--Gasoline prices have been increased for the second time this year. The 8 cents per gallon increase, effective last Tuesday night, brings cost regular gasoline to \$3.49 and premium gas to \$3.59 per gallon. No official announcement was made of this increase. Sources in the industry have explained that the increase is due to seasonal fluctuations resulting from acquisition costs. What has taken the price to the consumer even higher is the effect of the new additional duties imposed by government in its March budget exercise. It now means that government collects about \$1.30 for every gallon of gasoline sold in Belize. [Excerpt] [Belize City THE BELIZE TIMES in English 26 May 85 p 1]

CSO: 3298/784

BRAZIL

DISCORD GROWING BETWEEN PMDB, PFL

PY102330 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 8-10 Jun 85
pp 1, 4

[Special to the DAILY POST by Herbert Zschech]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--While President Jose Sarney has proposed successively a political, a social, and now a national pact between all the political and social groups which support what now is called the New Republic inspired by the political ideals of the late Tancredo Neves, there are growing signs of discord between the same groups.

This had to be expected anyway due to the imminence this year of municipal elections in the cities where the mayors previously were not elected but named by the government--state capitals, cities of strategical importance, and health resorts.

Campaigning for these elections to be held on Nov 15 this year is already hot, so far not mainly as a dispute for votes as a dispute between would-be candidates for nomination by their respective parties.

As a result, the two parties of the Liberal Alliance supporting Sarney--PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] and PFL (Liberal Front Party) as well as the former governmental party PDS [Social Democratic Party] now are in an acute phase of internal crisis. The same occurs with Leonel Brizola's PDT [Democratic Workers Party], especially in Rio.

But on the other hand, it favors Brizola to some extent because dissidents from other parties now manifest an ominous inclination to seek shelter in his party, with a view already toward Sarney's succession where Brizola expects to be one of the principal runners.

Sarney has asked the chairman of the strongest party in the government coalition, Dep Ulysses Guimaraes of the PMDB, to coordinate the "national pact," which is now his major matter of concern. Guimaraes demonstrated hesitation and reluctance, which is tantamount to a refusal.

The president now plans to take over this coordinator role himself. The concrete shape of this pact still looks somewhat nebulous. Apparently Sarney wants to sponsor a large debate on political, social, and economic problems by party leaders, outstanding representatives of economic and social groups, labor leaders and jurists on national problems, prior to the convocation of the Constituent Assembly which is scheduled to meet in 1986.

Wary

Ulysses Guimaraes is wary of this plan. He thinks that ways toward solving national problems and the general principles of the future constitution have been outlined already in the document which gave birth to the Democratic Alliance for the election of Tancredo Neves. He appears to fear that a new discussion could only enhance differences within the Alliance and within his own PMDB, where a self-styled "independent leftwing" is now manifesting increasing dissatisfaction with the administration of Jose Sarney, regarding firstly the appointments for government jobs and secondly the economic policy in general.

One of the leftwing leaders within the PMDB, Oswaldo Lima Filho, announced this week that his group prepares a document proposing, in the economic sector of politics, limitation of payments on the foreign debt to a percentage of the exports, jurisdiction of the International Court in the Hague on any conflicts between Brazil and its foreign creditors, and a moratorium for certain internal debts. Coordinator of this document is San Severo Gomes.

In a general way, the PMDB leftists--who include several Communists now about to join one of the two newly legalized Communist Parties--consider that the Democratic Alliance has already outgrown its mission with the election of Tancredo Neves and inauguration of his substitute Sarney, and that the hour has arrived for a reconstitution of political parties.

Taking into account these trends, President Sarney told leaders of the Liberal Front Party this week that he favors the founding of a party of the center to support his government. This party, suggested mainly by the governor of Pernambuco Roberto Magalhaes, and by the present Minister of Communications Antonio Carlos Magalhaes, would include the moderates of the PMDB, most of the Liberal Front Party, and about 30 congressmen still belonging to the PDS without being supporters of presidential ex-candidate Paulo Maluf, who is to become the leader of the Conservative opposition.

This plan, however, supported also by Education Minister Marco Maciel and PDS Dep Thales Ramalho, is strongly attacked by PFL chairman Sen Jorge Bornhausen. He stresses in particular that dissolving his party within a larger group as proposed would be the same as committing political suicide in view of the forthcoming electoral campaigns. This is also the opinion of former Vice President of the Republic Aureliano Chaves.

Brizola

Meanwhile, Rio Gov Leonel Brizola engages in tactical maneuvering for taking profit from the dissidences in other parties to cement the basis for his own presidential ambitions. In Rio, he tries to overcome popular dissatisfaction with his administration by launching a strong popular candidate for mayor of the city of Rio in the person of Sen Saturnino Braga.

His party--to be transformed into a Socialist party later this year--has good chances also of electing the mayor of Porto Alegre. Brizola, however, now makes efforts to pick candidates for mayors, mainly potential or actual dissidents from other parties, for Curitiba, Recife (Jarbas Vasconellos), Freitas Nobre (Sao Paulo), Mario Ketsz (Salvador), Antonio Moraes (Fortaleza), Mendonca Neto (Aracaju), and Jorge Carone (Belo Horizonte).

All these are politicians resentful for having been overlooked by Sarney in his appointments for high government jobs.

But the chances of the PDS candidates depend in a large measure on the electoral system to be adopted for this year's municipal voting. Should it be in two rounds, the Brizolistas have not many probabilities of winning elections by absolute majority anywhere, while they have good prospects of winning with a small margin against several other candidates, as happened with Brizola himself, elected governor of Rio with about only 23 percent of the total of votes.

This explains Brizola's fierce opposition against the planned two-tiered voting system where the second round would be between the two most voted candidates of the first round, a system already officially proposed for the next presidential elections.

CSO: 3300/36

BRAZIL

EMBRAPA BACTERIOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURE

Sao Paulo VEJA in Portuguese 13 Mar 85 p 67

[Text] On Friday, the inauguration day of President-elect Tancredo Neves, EMBRAPA (Brazilian Agriculture and Livestock Research Enterprise) will be promoting a productive collaboration between the laboratories and plantations. By means of a single technological package, the enterprise will be offering producers a comprehensive assortment of fungi, bacteria and viruses capable of serving as agricultural pesticides and other defense mechanisms. In addition, it will be showing the equipment which it created especially for spraying beneficial microorganisms on the fields with maximum economy. The natural insecticides and machinery developed by EMBRAPA are now on a competitive level in Brazil's market for such materiel, amounting annually to \$750 million (3 trillion cruzeiros) and dominated largely by the manufacturers of chemical pesticides.

In this respect, the biological control of weeds has the advantage of not poisoning anyone who applies the products in question and, more important, not poisoning the crops themselves--negative effects which can occur with chemicals if users fail to observe the instructions contained on the packages with regard to the proper mixtures and methods of application. "We are entering a new era in the natural control of insects," says Marcio Antonio Neves, EMBRAPA's coordinator of biological-control research. In general terms, fungi, viruses and bacteria function as the natural enemies of the insects and caterpillars which we want to destroy. The extracts of the fungi which EMBRAPA is presenting this week, the Metarhizium and the Beauveria, capable of destroying one of the most insidious insects of the Brazilian grasslands, the "cigarrinha" [small locust], will improve the plight of livestock breeders.

Half the Time

In addition to isolating and preparing the fungi for utilization, the enterprise also came out with another innovation: the sprayer itself. Conventional equipment for spraying chemicals would not serve in the application of these fungi inasmuch as that type of equipment uses liquids and ejects large amounts of the product at one time. The solution was to develop and patent EMBRAPA's own spraying equipment; the prototype cost 6 million cruzeiros, but the unit will be available to the livestock breeder at a price not yet determined but quite low. Attached to a tractor, the apparatus does the same job as that done by the chemical sprayer but in half the time. The fungi contain everything needed for a successful result.

Another microorganism discovered in EMBRAPA's laboratories, the Baculovirus anticarsia, is effective in exterminating the caterpillars which attack soybean crops but is harmless to man. Developed by Flavio Moscardi, the extract of that virus is being tested for the first time on a large scale on the soybean crop of Rio Grande do Sul. Until now, this extract has replaced 7,200 tons of chemical pesticides and saved the Rio Grande do Sul growers 6 billion cruzeiros.

Commitments Still in the Laboratory Phase

At the same time that the present contingent of microorganisms is beginning to take over the plantations, another generation of those little crop helpers is being born in our laboratories. EMBRAPA is preparing to inaugurate within 1 month the most modern laboratory for the selection and identification of microorganisms for use in agriculture. Built at a cost of 12 billion cruzeiros, the new laboratory expects to achieve practical results within a short time. One of the objectives is to isolate and select species of the *Bacillus thuringiensis*, a bacterium which is rather effective in controlling caterpillars damaging corn and soybeans. The bacillus is presently imported from the United States, and its cost of 40,000 cruzeiros per kilo--enough to spray 2.5 hectares of plantings--makes it unfeasible to use on a broader scale.

Traps

"We are going to discover bacilli capable of exterminating caterpillars in our environment and multiply them in the laboratory," says Maria Cleria Valadares, biologist at EMBRAPA. New developments are also emerging from the test tubes of the Advanced School for Agriculture in Piracicaba, in the interior of Sao Paulo State. After 1 year of research, Prof Sergio Batista Alves, 40 years of age, succeeded in preparing a solution with the fungus, *Beauveria bassiana*, the number 1 enemy of the "bicudo" [boll weevil], the major pest of the country's cotton crop. In field tests the fungi were distributed among the plantings in traps impregnated with an extract capable of attracting adult insects. In contact with the fungus, the bicudo becomes contaminated before dying in the field. "To kill an insect, we have to use 10,000 fungus seeds," says Alves. "On the other hand, upon dying, the insect leaves in his carcass more than 10 million contaminated spores spreading the disease."

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BRAZIL

SONDA IV ROCKET DESCRIBED

Sao Paulo TECNOLOGIA E DEFESA in Portuguese No 18, 1984 pp 6-10

[Article by Roberto Pereira]

[Text] On the 21st of this month, when the countdown reaches zero at the Barreira do Inferno Launch Center, Brazilian scientists will have completed a 10-year struggle to turn one of the most ambitious, complex, and challenging scientific programs ever undertaken by any Latin American nation into a reality. Their "working tool," the multistage Sonda IV rocket, is a complex craft weighing over 7 tons and measuring 11 meters in length. Designing, building, and testing it absorbed the energies of hundreds of experts from several research organizations and dozens of Brazilian private firms.

If it functions satisfactorily, that will be excellent. Brazil will have gained time. If it fails, that will not be so bad. As engineer Wernher von Braun once said: "When something goes wrong, I am more satisfied than when everything goes well. A failure shows exactly where I made a mistake. But success today may conceal shortcomings that could jeopardize an even more important success tomorrow." And the Brazilians preparing for the launching of Sonda IV at Barreira do Inferno today are at the same technological stage that engineers at Cape Kennedy were 30 years ago; they are trying to gain experience so that they can place satellites in orbit.

Important Decision

The various space research programs in Brazil are coordinated by COBAE (Brazilian Commission for Space Activities), whose headquarters are in Brasilia and which is directly responsible to the Presidency of the Republic.

It is COBAE which establishes plans and determines priorities, indicating who will do what and when. In a word, it is up to COBAE to implement policy with respect to Brazilian space efforts.

Falling within COBAE's jurisdiction is the so-called Complete Space Mission, which was decided on in 1974 and which is the most ambitious, extensive, and technologically advanced project of this type ever to be undertaken in a Latin American country.

He says: "The Sonda IV program was possible solely as a result of effective cooperation between the IAE and the CTA's other institutes on the one hand and about 50 private Brazilian firms on the other."

In any case, the cooperation worked. So well, in fact, that it took Brazil only 10 years to transform Sonda IV from a plan into concrete reality--the same amount of time spent by the French in developing Diamant, their first satellite launching rocket. It is very true that Sonda IV will not place satellites in orbit, but it comprises most of the technology necessary for that purpose. "With Sonda IV, we have taken the final step toward the Satellite Launch Vehicle," explains Col Lauro Eduardo de Souza Pinto, an engineer who is director of the IAE.

To the layman watching a rocket go up on his television set, the vehicle's complexity may not be very obvious. But it is no exaggeration to state that of all types of large craft, it is the space rocket which involves the greatest complexity and which must function within narrower limits and tolerances if it is to accomplish its mission correctly.

It must be lightweight (every additional kilogram is expensive), structurally resistant (it must be able to withstand brutal acceleration during the ascent), and capable of sustaining shocks and vibrations. It must also possess formidable motive power (to overcome the earth's gravitational pull and the aerodynamic resistance of the atmosphere) and be stable in flight so that it can place its valuable cargo of instruments at the desired altitude at the exact moment required.

In the case of Sonda IV, such parameters were much more rigid than those for the smaller rockets previously built and launched by the Brazilians.

Shape and Dimensions

Once the basic characteristics of the new rocket had been defined, the CTA built models at a scale of 1:20. First they were tested in the subsonic wind tunnel in Sao Jose dos Campos. Then they were sent to the DFVLR in Porz-Wahn in the FRG for further tests in the latter's supersonic wind tunnels. Those tests, analyzed by computer, showed that the rocket's basic characteristics were correct but also indicated modifications necessary for improving the rocket's performance.

In Brazil, meanwhile, other technicians were working to improve a number of components and parts needed to build the actual rocket.

The list of those efforts is terribly long, and even a brief description of them would fill several editions of TECNOLOGIA E DEFESA. By way of illustration, we will mention only a few examples having to do with metallurgy. Up to and including Sonda III, the Brazilians had been using highly resistant Type SAE 4140 special steels in their rockets. But the engine for Sonda IV required even stronger alloys. The engine housing in particular presented a special challenge, and after analyzing the various existing alloys, the CTA's engineers narrowed their choice down to 300M steel. Working with

technicians at the ELETROMETAL firm in Sao Paulo, the CTA team perfected a new Brazilian method of producing 300M steel using the electroslag process.

The blocks of special steel produced by ELETROMETAL are sent to Minas Gerais, where they are rolled by the ACESITA firm using a new industrial treatment process that was perfected jointly by the CTA and experts from USIMINAS [Minas Gerais Iron and Steel Mills, Inc].

Following inspection, the rolled sheets, measuring 3.2mm in thickness, are sent back to Sao Paulo, where the CONFAB firm bends and welds them to form the engine housing, which can withstand pressures of up to 185Kgf/mm².

Next comes the heat treating stage, which is handled by the Wotan firm in Rio Grande do Sul. Wotan inaugurated a new vertical vacuum furnace for the purpose.

All that work just so that the first-stage engine for Sonda IV would be made in Brazil by Brazilian firms using national technology. Obviously, however, all the firms involved also acquired highly sophisticated technology which, when applied to other products, will enable them to compete better on the international market.

Solid Propellant

As we explained in our issue No 8, development of the Sonda family of rockets led the CTA's engineers to adopt new kinds of solid propellant known as composites. Until recently, however, demand was so low that it was more economical to import the products needed to produce that fuel. Only 25.9 kilograms of propellant were used for both stages of Sonda I, and only 229 kilograms of solid propellant were used to operate Sonda II's single engine.

With Sonda III, however, the volume of fuel rose to about 1 ton. In anticipation of that, the CTA's technicians built a quite modern pilot plant in Sao Jose dos Campos that could blend the various chemical components of the fuel to achieve the correct composition. Even so, that solution was temporary. It did not solve the problem of national production of the various components, nor was it capable of meeting the demand from larger rockets such as Sonda IV.

Through Herculean effort, and working together with engineers and chemists from Brazilian firms, the CTA men not only perfected new methods for the national production of those components, but also designed and built a large plant in Varadouro, Sao Paulo that is capable of mixing the required quantities of composite fuel and using the product to fill such large engines as those used on Sonda IV and the future VLS.

The particulars concerning that program and the new plant in Varadouro are provided in detail in another article in this issue (page 17 [not included]).

What "Complete Space Mission" refers to is a series of artificial satellites to be designed and built in Brazil and the means necessary for putting those satellites into orbit and receiving the data they will transmit (launch rockets, ground control systems, and so on).

Responsibility for the satellite itself was assigned to the INPE (National Institute of Space Research) (see TECNOLOGIA E DEFESA No 14, p 6). The IAE (Space Activities Institute) (see TECNOLOGIA E DEFESA No 8, p 18) is responsible for developing the rocket and the related ground facilities.

The launch vehicle, designated VLS (Satellite Launch Vehicle), is itself such a big technological challenge that making it a reality requires a number of intermediate stages for making progress in terms of metallurgy, telecommunications, propellants, electronics, and optics. And the Sonda IV rocket, which is now entering its testing stage, has precisely that objective. It is a kind of guinea pig that will make it possible to test, in conditions of actual use, most of the techniques, components, and procedures without which the Brazilians could not carry out their Complete Space Mission.

Necessary Stage

Until 1974, the biggest and most complex rocket produced in Brazil had been the Sonda II (see TECNOLOGIA E DEFESA No 8, page 19), a projectile weighing 360 kilograms and capable of carrying about 40 kilograms of scientific instruments to an altitude of 80 kilometers. In that period, however, work was already at an advanced stage on the development of Sonda III, a two-stage rocket with a lift-off weight of 1.5 tons. By adapting a larger starter motor (557mm in diameter) to the Sonda II, Brazilian engineers came up with a multi-stage rocket powerful enough to carry between 60 and 140 kilograms of payload to an altitude of 600 kilometers.

A great many new things were developed for Sonda III. It functioned satisfactorily right from the start--its inaugural flight was in February 1976--and subsequent launchings enabled the IAE's technical team to gain sufficient experience to face up to the technological challenge presented by Sonda IV.

And it had been clear to Brazilian engineers from the start that the job would be a tough one. They succeeded, but their victory required sacrifices, the solution of many problems, and 10 years of hard work.

Technological Importance

No one who participated directly or indirectly in that effort minimizes the obstacles that were overcome. Or the importance of the victory won. According to Air Force Gen Hugo de Oliveira Piva, director of the CTA [Aerospace Technology Center] (see TECNOLOGIA E DEFESA No 10, page 30), "money spent on research is not an expense. It is an investment--and a very lucrative investment." As an example, he cites the mass of new technology that the Sonda IV program forced the CTA to develop. In the process of carrying out the program, that technology was transferred to Brazilian private firms, thus equipping them to be better contenders with their products on the competitive international market.

Technical Details

To get an idea of the complexity of a rocket such as Sonda IV, one need only recall that its construction required hundreds of different components, parts, and items.

Basically, the rocket comprises three main sections: a first stage equipped with systems for guiding its flight during the ascent; a second, spin-stabilized stage; and a "smart nose cone" housing all the guidance and control systems for the rocket.

The main component of the first stage is a solid-fuel engine measuring 1 meter in diameter. Underneath that engine is a kind of aerodynamic skirt made of Type 4140 steel that serves as a housing for the exhaust nozzle and control mechanisms and also holds four fixed rudders made of Type 2024ST aluminum. Two of the rudders carry small engines on their tips with movable nozzles to help guide the rocket on its trajectory during the initial phases of ascent. The other two carry retrorockets at their tips to slow down the first stage only seconds after its separation from the second stage and move it away from the trajectory being followed by what remains of the body of the rocket.

At the upper end of the first stage is another, cone-shaped aerodynamic skirt into which the second stage fits.

The lower skirt houses a complex set of gas tanks, valves, tubes, and controls. One of those tanks is toroidal (ring shaped) and keeps freon gas at a pressure of 80 atmospheres. Four other cylindrical nitrogen tanks (200 atmospheres) pressurize the freon, which flows through small valves located on the periphery of the expansion chamber to divert the flow of gases, thus guiding the rocket. "Just building the annular tank gave us a lot of headaches," says Colonel Lauro, 43, who is a native of Petropolis in the state of Rio de Janeiro. "The CTA technicians had to design and build a special instrument just to weld the tank's sections into the right shape with the desired precision. But necessity is the mother of invention, and we succeeded," he says.

Second Stage

Basically, the second stage of the Sonda IV rocket is a modification of the first stage of Sonda III. It uses the same engine (55.7cm in diameter) and also has four fixed aerodynamic fins.

When combustion in the first stage of Sonda IV is completed, explosive seals separate it from the second stage. Instants later, two small solid-fuel engines impart a rotating motion to the second stage, making it spin around its axis like a bullet. The main engine then starts almost immediately. The fuel is basically the same in both stages: a solid "grain" that is 65 percent ammonium perchlorate, 15 percent carboxy polybutadiene, and 15 percent aluminum powder, plus 5 percent additional components.

When combustion in the second stage is completed, other explosive seals separate that stage from the tip of the rocket, which is where the on-board instruments and electronic systems are located.

Basic Objectives

To prepare and launch a rocket as big and heavy as Sonda IV, it was necessary to build new facilities in Barreira do Inferno: new warehouses, a new launch pad, a mobile service tower, and also new ground control and tracking equipment. There are no plans to recover the "payload" from this first flight by Sonda IV. Among other things, that payload includes an A.C.S. Midas Analog inertial guidance platform (model No 20170-3). Special systems will monitor the rocket's performance during its various launch phases and transmit that information by radio for subsequent analysis on the ground.

In addition to the flight in November, the schedule calls for another in 1985 and still another in 1986. All are aimed at "refining" Sonda IV's systems, which, as we said above, will later be used on the Brazilian Satellite Launch Vehicle.

"There is nothing to prevent us from building other rockets of the Sonda IV type," explains Colonel Lauro. More of that type may be necessary to conduct new tests related to development of the satellite launch vehicle. Or they may be used for Brazilian scientific experiments at high altitudes. They might also be exported, since Brazilian research rockets have been arousing great interest in the international scientific community. "But what we really want to do with Sonda IV today is gain the necessary experience for building and using the VLS."

In any case, Sonda IV is a very important technological stage. And it takes on even more importance through the indirect impetus it has provided for national industry. At the CTA itself, work is already well along to develop a Brazilian inertial platform being designed and built here by Brazilian scientists. That equipment forms the "heart" of guidance systems for large rockets, and as soon as it is perfected, one more item now being imported can be produced nationally.

As Gen Hugo Piva, the CTA's director, says, "building and launching a rocket like this is an important achievement for a young nation like ours, which is seeking technological independence. And it is much more important to realize the scope of the technology that has been developed or absorbed here. I would even say that this is one of the principal features of the Sonda IV program."

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BRAZIL

COASTAL DEFENSE SYSTEM DEVELOPED

PY261530 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 22 Jun 85 p 5

[Article by special correspondent Roberto Godoy]

[Text] Paris--By 1990 Brazil will have the most sophisticated coastal defense system in the entire continent. This system consists of the Brazilian-made antiship surface-to-surface SM-70 Barracuda missile, designed and developed by Brazilian Airspace Enterprise [AVIBRAS AEROESPACIAL] in Sao Jose dos Campos. The basic system consists of a battery of three semi-armored launch vehicles--each one fitted with four missiles--distributed along 200 km of the Brazilian coast and controlled by a command car. The missiles are triggered by a mobile radar capable of detecting several targets at the same time, including one over the horizon. The Barracuda missile has a 70-km range.

The fundamental technological phase necessary to execute the program, the construction of an inertial guidance platform, was concluded this month by AVIBRAS, which has started to produce the Solidarian Inertial System [Sistema Inercial Solidario--SIS]. In the past 3 years AVIBRAS has invested approximately 6 billion cruzeiros in this project. According to Pedro Vial, an AVIBRAS commercial manager, "this is an achievement that will not only allow the launching of the SM-70 missile but of an entire 'family' of defense products that belong to a highly sophisticated generation." Vial believes that the "immediate effects" of these achievements will be notable starting with the production of new vectors for the "Astros II" (a multiple, multicaliber rocket system with a range of approximately 60 km, which is this enterprise's current main attraction) primary guidance system. Another achievement would be the impressive SS-300, which is a medium-range, conventional missile designed to transport a heavy cargo up to 300 km with great accuracy. The SS-300 and the Barracuda are built according to the specifications of the Brazilian Army, which has officially included the two systems in its plan to update and modernize this force.

The announcement of these new defense products was discreetly made last week at the Le Bourget Aeronautic and Space Fair in Paris when brief reference was made to the SM-70 in an audio-visual tape shown by AVIBRAS. After the show, specialists from several African, Asian, Middle East and Latin American countries were given private briefings. During these meetings it was disclosed that the use of antiship missiles mounted on mobile ramps as a coastal defense

element reduces by ten-fold the initial investment necessary and the maintenance of a system with fixed electronic cannons, an alternative that nowadays proves to be very restrictive. Great interest was also shown in the "Fighting Intruders at Low Attitude" [in English] (FILA), a firing control system that is designed to detect intruding planes flying at low altitudes and that triggers the defense system by firing ground-to-air missiles or fast-firing antiaircraft guns. In addition to having three different radar units, the FILA is fitted with a laser-tracking device that is immune to aircraft counter systems and cannot be detected by aircraft warning systems. Pointing out that "90 percent of AVIBRAS revenues are generated by exports," Pedro Vial said that "we are increasingly making important progress that allows us to compete in the international market." In 1983, Avibras exports amounted to \$30 million, last year they totaled \$130 million, and by December 1985 they should reach approximately \$200 million. AVIBRAS, which 20 years ago had less than 50 employees, now has 4,300 at 4 factories.

Joao Verdi de Carvalho Leite, the president of AVIBRAS and the person responsible for the new missile project, explains that "the main advantage of the SM-70 Barracuda system is its mobility which, for a country with a coastline almost 8,000 km long, is an essential characteristic. The idea of the SM-70 Barracuda missile was launched in 1983 in response to a request by Admiral Maximiano da Fonseca, the then navy minister, who urged the national arms industry to produce a weapon similar to the French-made 'Exocet' missile. The request was designed to meet the navy's reequipment program, especially regarding its need for surface-to-surface missiles for the new 'Ibhauma' corvettes being built at the Rio de Janeiro shipyard." However, the ministry at that time hesitated to make a decision in favor of the national project (the decision really was only made now, according to information disclosed last week by Navy Minister Admiral Henrique Saboia) and purchased 12 "Exocet" missiles from France to equip the first two vessels. The Army Ministry also showed interest in the project, which ended up following specifications for the coastal artillery system. Engineer Verdi asserted that "the Barracuda was designed to serve both forces, as is the case of similar international missiles."

[PY261540] When in action, the system is fast, unpredictable to the enemy, and, above all, has proven to be deadly. According to computerized tests, the anti-ship vessel hits 98 percent of its targets. The classic use of the system requires complete batteries that do not need to be near the operations site. These light batteries, mounted on 10-ton, QT-type vehicles (for any type of surface), can move fast. The main component of this system is the Search Radar, which in the case of the SM-70 is very similar to the Swedish "Giraffe" and is mounted on a sort of container. The folding antenna is fixed to a 12-meter hydraulic arm. At a rate of 60 rotations per minute, the radar is capable of detecting, identifying and placing the targets under any type of weather condition, whether or not the target is moving. An independent sensor allows this high precision regardless of the target's electronic defense systems. The radar, in order to counter the defense system, launches various countermeasures to conceal it is tracking the adversary. The radar, fitted on an MTI (Moved Target Indication) processor, can locate missiles within a 15-km radius and aircraft at a distance of 35 km, even if the aircraft is skimming the ocean top; that is, flying only a few meters above sea level.

Once the radar has identified the target, it supplies the information to the command car (a cross between a van and a semi-armored stationwagon that weighs 750 kg). The command car selects one of the three launching units that is in the best position, reviews the parameters, and then fires the missile. At this point the Barracuda goes into action. The missile will be approximately 5.8 meters long and weigh more than 800 kg. It will carry an approximately 170-kg warhead capable of flying 2 meters above water, and, in the first stage, at a speed of 1,100 km per hour, covering 70 km in less than 4 minutes. This weapon's guidance device is probably its most sophisticated part, and it depends directly on the SIS created with AVIBRAS' exclusive technology. Basically, the "box" sets the missile's navigation course, constantly supplying the missile's internal computer with information on the position of magnetic north in relation to the missile's position as well as supplying a vertical and horizontal coordinate. Having received information on the position of the ship to be hit at the time the missile was fired, the processor can guide and correct the missile's trajectory. During the final approach phase, a sensitive radar becomes operational seeking the "electronic signal," an unmistakable sound emitted by all the instruments on the ship, in order to insure a devastating impact. Vial said that "for the time being the SIS is still being fitted with imported gyroscopes, but that in a few months time we will have our own gyroscopes, which are currently undergoing final development."

The SIS was developed with AVIBRAS resources. The Barracuda system is being analyzed with Army agencies and may be ready for the first tests, at the latest, in 2 and 1/2 years if the National Economic Development Bank agrees to finance it, or in 4 years if AVIBRAS itself has to finance it. Pedro Vial believes that "since the export market is interesting, offering good prospects, generating foreign currency for the country, and granting the country self-sufficiency in this defense area, we believe we might be able to have it ready in 2 and 1/2 years."

The situation with the SS-300 heavy missile is different. This project is "maturing slowly." Even its technical specifications are still being studied. All that is known regarding this weapon is that it is not nuclear; that it is similar to the U.S. Lance and Pershing missiles; that it is approximately 8 meters long, weighs more than 3,500 kilos, and has an inertial guidance system; and that it has an approximate speed of Mach 4. It is estimated that the SS-300 warhead has an explosive charge that weighs more than a ton, which is quite sizable taking into account that 30 grams of HE (High Explosive) is enough to blow a railway line off the sleepers. An SS-300 missile will fly a distance of 300 km if it is launched from a mobile ramp on a highway.

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BRAZIL

BRAZILIAN AERONAUTICS COMPANY CELEBRATES 15TH ANNIVERSARY

Sao Paulo AVIACAO EM REVISTA in Portuguese (date unknown) pp 52-53, 56

[Text] Created by Decree-Law 770 dated 19 August 1969, the Brazilian Aeronautics Company--EMBRAER--festively commemorated its 15th anniversary, registering enviable figures. In that short space of time it became a respectable entity in the concert of industrialized nations, placing itself in 5th place among the aircraft producing companies. We present here a brief summary of the development of EMBRAER, showing its evolution through 15 years, with a profile which covers its production line and its economic-financial performance.

One of the companies with the most rapid growth in the entire world, EMBRAER produced and sold 3,043 aircraft of various types, sizes and power (202.86 airplanes per year or one aircraft per day) in only 15 years.

In August 1984 EMBRAER produced two Bandeirantes per day--without prejudice to the productions of other mass-produced aircraft.

The company's capital has been growing since 1970: from 5.2 million to 109,494,900,000 at the closing of accounts in 1983. [presumably cruzeiros]

Vanguard

EMBRAER has characterized itself as a company which has its eyes turned to the future but close to the European mentality.

Created for the production of the Bandeirante--whose prototype flew on 26 October 1968, piloted by Col Ozires Silva, then the director of the PAR/CTA [expansion for PAR is unknown; CTA is the Aerospace Technology Center]-since creation, the EMB-110 has gone through various modifications.

It is now in its 14th version. [paragraph as published]

The designer of the airplane, which was to give birth to the Bandeirante, left Brazil in the year the company was founded (a German named Max Holste) and he did not believe that Brazil could carry on with the Broussard Major project he had brought with him.

The Market

Today the Bandeirante flies the skies of the five continents, over 26 countries. It is most used by the United States.

Seeing that the United States used nearly 9,000 agricultural aircraft, the president of EMBRAER correctly saw that Brazil could need them urgently within the government plan to provide our agriculture with effective means for the large-scale production.

From 1971 to date EMBRAER has managed to see 500 units to ranch owners in Brazil. Many units of the Ipanema awaited buyers in the EMBRAER lots.

With nearly 2,000 airdromes registered by the DAC [Civil Aeronautics Directorate], we have a total of 6,000 registered aircraft, of which 64 percent are single engine and 19 percent are twin-engined piston-driven aircraft.

We occupied one of the first places in the importing of aircraft at the beginning of the decade of the 70's, purchasing a total of 600 airplanes in only 8 months (1974). EMBRAER thought of producing those airplanes in Brazil and initiated negotiations with Piper Aircraft of the United States. In June 1975, the first units of the Minuano, Corisco, Carioca, Navajo and Seneca began emerging from the plant. From 1971 to 1973 we imported nearly 1000 aircraft, which shows the importance of the agreement signed on 19 August 1974 with Piper (only 1.5 percent of the airplanes registered in Brazil are pleasure aircraft, compared to 43 percent used for transporting executives, 21 percent serving industry and commerce and 10 percent in the regular services of air taxis).

It is told that when the great German scientist Werner von Braun (the father of Western rockets) visited Brazil in the decade of the 70's, he also visited EMBRAER installations and he came away greatly impressed with the average age of the personnel engaged in the construction of aircraft in Brazil. To him it was wonderful to find a group of men who did not yet have grey hair but who had such advanced ideas and with so much courage with respect to the future.

Even with respect to costs, aviation is practical because all of Brazilian civil aviation consumes only 2.5 percent of the petroleum burned daily in Brazil (nearly 1 million barrels). And note that we have transported an average of 12 million passengers per year, occupying the 12th place in the world and the first place in Latin America.

EMBRAER has already begun the construction of military trainers to escape from dependence on foreign suppliers and the success with the light Tucano trainer, which has been well-accepted by authorities of several countries, attests to this. It serves for the training of future jet pilots (120 units were sold to the Egyptian Government, including "kits" and the transfer of technology under a \$180-million contract—in addition to the 118 units ordered by the Ministry of Aeronautics of Brazil).

Executive Aircraft

The president of EMBRAER did not overlook the executive aircraft, creating the Xingu turboprop bimotor, an extremely sophisticated aircraft, which fully pleased foreign buyers. The French Government purchased 41 units for its navy and air force under a contract for more than \$50 million. Belgium also adopted it, buying five aircraft for training the pilots of its commercial jets (SABENA).

The Seneca III is a veritable "aerial office" which can carry four executives at speeds of 360 kilometers per hour. EMBRAER introduced Brazil into the era of the jet by signing a contract with Airmacchi (of Italy) for the production of a pure jet, the Xavante.

The Brazilian Air Force purchased 175 units in a program which extended from 1971 to 1981, opening the path for the introduction of the new jet, the AM-X, in cooperation with Airmacchi and Aeritalia, airplane which should fly experimentally in 1987.

Ozires Silva coined the phrase: "In time of crisis the solution is to fly in search of profits." And while these were good words, his deeds were better. He invested bravely in a new twin-engined turboprop, the Brasilia, a 30-passenger aircraft, which is already an international success, having received offers to buy two dozen units for a total of \$110 million from the United States alone.

Requests for the registration of new aircraft to the DAC declined to 130, compared to 750 of 9 years before. The Bandeirante, of which 63 units were produced in 1980, declined to 10 in 1983 and the line of single-engined airplanes went into decline. Several deals were closed abroad and production of the entire line managed to reach 128 aircraft (in 1977 production reached 556 aircraft). With overall orders of \$219 million, EMBRAER closed the fiscal year with a profit of 1 billion cruzeiros.

With its 241,087 stockholders, EMBRAER put together a capital on the order of 25.6 billion cruzeiros of a total of 28.2 billion cruzeiros authorized by the government. Ninety percent of that integrated capital is in the hands of private enterprise, while the government maintains its 51 percent of common stock with the right to vote at meetings.

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CHILE

COLUMNIST VIEWS U.S. POSITION ON CHILE

PY202302 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 19 Jun 85 p 20

[Article by FOLHA DE SAO PAULO analyst Newton Carlos]

[Text] President Augusto Pinochet has lifted the state of siege in Chile, but his 1980 Constitution remains in force with all its "transitory" articles. Transitory Article 24 allows Pinochet to legally do anything he pleases with any Chilean: arrest him, expel him from the country, or banish him. This article puts all human rights in jeopardy and affects the security of all the citizens.

Even more: The measures that have been decreed under Transitory Article 24 cannot be appealed in court. They are imperial dictates that cannot be questioned. The Supreme Court itself has recognized this by dashing at the onset the attempts of Chileans who sought the protection of judges. Pinochet can even strip the citizenship of any Chilean, who then has no one to whom he can appeal.

An example: The CNI [National Intelligence Center] had no authority to make arrests. It was created "to inform" the dictator. But it now can not only arrest but also torture and kill. Its victims have denounced the secret detention centers. A judge has ruled that the law must be observed: There can be no secret jails, and even less torture and killing. In response, it was no problem at all for Pinochet to remove the judge "legally." He applied the provisions of the 1980 Constitution, which establishes that his "mandate" should last until 1989 and that it can be extended for another 10 years by a simple decision of the commanders of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. In addition to being president, Pinochet himself is the commander of the Army.

The CNI continues to arrest, torture, and kill. It would have been the same if the Constitution did not exist. But the dream of Pinochet is to have a "legitimately" recognized regime. He demands that the opposition, above all, recognize the 1980 Constitution. At a recent seminar in Santiago, the capital of Chile, the secretary general of government (some sort of chief of the civilian cabinet) accused the opposition of hindering the continuance of the period of the "transition to democracy" that is established by the Constitution, and added that "it will be observed

regardless." Pinochet's decision to legitimize his dictatorship has lately received the support of the Reagan administration. Envoys from the State Department and the Pentagon have recommended that the 1980 Constitution be accepted. Gabriel Valdes, a former cabinet minister who has been reelected president of the Christian Democratic Party (PDC) -- the centrist party that is indispensable to any political accommodation in Chile -- has flatly rejected these proposals. In a speech, Valdes said that "we are intransigent regarding the dictatorship, Pinochet, the 1980 Constitution, and all of the Pinochet laws." Valdes was clear: The PDC is outside the system. It is not only an opposition party, it is an enemy of the regime. It wants the system removed, not just internally changed. It wants the end of the dictatorship and refuses to legitimize it as Pinochet and the Reagan administration want.

The struggle that lies ahead will be difficult. With the new interest in using Easter Island as a standby landing site for its space shuttles, the Americans are asking Pinochet to improve his image so they can help him more. This is the reason the state of siege was lifted. But the Chilean dictatorship remains unchanged, but so remains the attitude of the opposition in not accepting it, despite the fact that it understands that it will be difficult to oust the dictatorship. A Christian Democrat, Genaro Arriaga admits that the Pinochet dictatorship is the strongest Latin America has ever had, "even stronger than that of Paraguay."

CSO: 3342/204

CHILE

VALDES REASSERTS COMMITMENT TO RETURN TO DEMOCRACY

PY141615 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0640 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Reported by Senen Conejeros]

[Text] Santiago, 12 Jun (EFE) -- In a message to the Chilean people, the recently reelected president of the Chilean Christian Democratic Party [PDC], former Foreign Minister Gabriel Valdes, today reasserted his party's commitment to continue striving for the return of democracy in Chile.

In his message, which was distributed to the mass media but not published by the press, Valdes described his reelection as PDC leader a week ago as an example of internal democratic coexistence.

Valdes said that the PDC believes that the return of democracy means to implement a system which respects the rights of every individual; and this is why we do not accept dictatorships or work in favor of replacing the present dictatorship by another, under any pretext.

He added that if Chile is to be spared from a process characterized by decadence, disintegration and conflicts, it is imperative to replace an 11-year-old system which is based on measures of exceptional powers by the enforcement of freedom.

Valdes, who is also the president of the multiparty opposition group Democratic Alliance, stated that we exclude from our methods everything that calls for the use of violence, destruction and death, and also anything that may threaten the large groups of either defenseless or deceived people to become the victims of armed clashes, terrorist actions, or of the terrible abuses of the security services.

For the future Valdes proposes that instead of waging a violent struggle, Chileans undertake a reorganization of their society from the bottom to top, based on the specific problems that are today affecting their society, and within the framework of a vast and active solidarity.

According to the political leader, despite the vast deployment of armed force throughout the country, the mere unity of civilian sectors to achieve

certain social objectives, which in this case will be the recovery of freedom, will allow them to rapidly find the solutions that the country demands.

Moreover, Valdes asserted that the use of force is useless against a united people who know and exercise their rights.

Representing his party, Valdes confirmed the alliances that the PDC maintains with other parties. Regarding possible joint actions with the Communist Party, Valdes expressed the desire to carry out and coordinate with others such actions as will help to achieve the established goals.

The PDC leader addressed his message of peace, solidarity, coexistence, and freedom to all those who strive for the return of democracy, whether they be civilians or military.

Commenting on the role of political parties, Valdes said that parties are not exempted from making mistakes and that they do not deserve to be in power merely because they have played a role in the country's history.

In this regard, the former foreign minister stated that the PDC is actively participating in the efforts that the people are making, and that we want to serve the movement which has started and which cannot be detained.

For the future, Valdes added, we do not offer any social utopias, because under the present circumstances it will be necessary for all to make a true effort and to cooperate in a realistic manner within a framework of peace, if we are to look to the future, because democracy demands the unity of all citizens on the basis of serious and realistic plans.

Valdes said that we live under a strong dictatorship that wants to remain in power, but we shall express our ideas, no matter the risks, and promote among our party members the awareness, the courage, the perseverance, and the firmness that are necessary to help Chileans regain their freedom and achieve the greatness of the nation.

CSO: 3348/751

DOMINICA

PARTIES MAINTAIN PRESSURE IN ELECTION CAMPAIGNING

Exchange of Charges

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 4 Jun 85 p 5

[Text]

DOMINICA'S Prime Minister Eugenia Charles kept up her party's relentless attack on the Opposition as being communist, and the Labour Party accused her of seeking to create fear among voters.

"We must realise that the Labour Party, at the present moment, is a labour communist party, no matter how long they deny it, and in a true manner of communism they tell lies," Charles told hundreds of supporters yesterday at an election rally in the town of Portsmouth, an Opposition stronghold.

"We do not want communism in Dominica, because under communism we will lose our freedom, we would lose our choice as to what we want to do with our lives ... we would lose our religion" she told ruling Dominica Freedom Party (DFP) followers.

Fifteen miles away in the rural north-eastern village of Calibishie, Labour leader Michael Douglas said the DFP'S propaganda and lies (are) all meant to work the Dominica people into a frenzy and a state of fear.

Both parties expressed pleasure at the turnout of supporters, amid in-

ROSEAU, Mon., (Cana)

creasing speculation here that the general election will be called early next month. The favoured date among the pundits is July 1.

Douglas, attacking what he called the communist bogey of the DFP, vigorously attacked the Government's record.

... Their human rights record, their ability to make the majority of the population work for nothing and their ability to restrict essential freedoms all make them (the Government) closer to being a communist Government than the Labour Party ever was or ever could be," said Douglas.

Charles defended her party's record in the key, but ailing banana industry, a major issue in the election.

"We have had to clean up the industry, and we have had to make it efficient, and at the moment I see hope in the industry.

Patrick John Spectre

Port-of-Spain EXPRESS in English 4 Jun 85 p 35

[Article by Peter Richards; Passages in slantlines added from Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN of 4 June, page 14, version of the same CANA dispatch, which did not include other portions of this version.]

[Text]

ROSEAU, (Cana):
IT WENT al-
most unnoticed —
the May 29 an-
niversary of a

bloody protest
which helped force
Dominica's Pat-
rick John adminis-
tration out of of-

sice six years ago.

But not unexpectedly, with general elections around the corner, the successor Government used the opportunity to warn that John and his associated political opponents cannot be trusted. The ex-Prime Minister found himself on the defensive and complaining about deliberate distortion of their facts surrounding the incident.

The Opposition Labour Party of Dominica (LPD), of which John is now secretary, kept a low profile. John himself refused to comment on the anniversary, saying only that he was planning legal action against people who gave inaccurate picture of the role he had played.

But Prime Minister Eugenia Charles Dominica Freedom Party (DFP) held a public meeting during which John and his supporters, now campaigning for the election, came under fire. Speakers accused the LPD of planning to destroy the Church and set up a communist regime should it win the election, widely expected to be held in July.

On May 29, 1979, soldiers opened fire on a crowd of more than 10,000 demonstrating outside Government headquarters against two controversial bills. One man was killed and about 18 others wounded.

Opponents said the proposed legislation was aimed at weakening the trade union movement and the Press, among the most vocal critics of John's policies.

UNDER PRESSURE

John, also under pressure at the time because of reported corruption, connections with racially divided South Africa, and with Barbadian Sydney Burnett-Alleyne, accused of planning an invasion of Barbados, saw his ad-

ministration collapse with a series of ministerial resignations as a nation-wide strike bit in.

A broad-based interim Government headed by John's Agriculture Minister, Oliver Seraphin, was set up to run the island until general elections in 1980, when the DFP registered a landslide win.

In an interview with Cana, Home Affairs Minister Brian Alleyne recalled claims that John, who will be a candidate in the forthcoming election, was involved in a plot by Burnett-Alleyne to overthrow the Barbados administration.

He warned that returning John to power would cause the trouble which he had stirred up to surface.

"If the people of Dominica are to make a mistake of bringing back the people of the past," he said, "not only would they be bringing back the local people, but the Sydney Burnett-Alleyne's and the connections which they bring with it."

The former Prime Minister was clearly disturbed by some of the comments about the role he played in the last days of his beleaguered Government.

He said he would sue the state-run radio station over a programme called "24 days," which focused on events leading up to the political disturbances.

The programme recalled the claims that John and senior members of his Government had made about a South African connection in a plan to sell 45 square miles of land for establishment of a free zone.

It also recounted reports that if the Barbados invasion plan had succeeded, John would have been made Prime Minister of the neighbouring island.

John, accused of involvement in a plot to overthrow the DFP

Government, said the programme would shatter his chances of getting a fair trial.

NO PLANS

John is to be retried next October following his acquittal by a court which found there was insufficient evidence, and the Privy Council upholding of Government's appeal.

The Dominica Government apparently set the stage for last Wednesday attack on John by reporting that Barbados had no plans to lift a 1979 entry ban slapped on the ex-prime Minister and two other former Ministers because of their alleged involvement in the invasion plot.

The government says the island has come a long way from what it called the days of government and police abuse of power. But the LPD has charged that the DFP government's record is not as good as ministers claim.

LPD officials claim that a special crack police unit was in place here to support the government — a claim rejected by Alleyne. DFP members claim that the defence force Miss Charles disbanded soon after she took office had virtually been in John's pocket.

But Alleyne said: "any politician can attempt to go out and mobilise as many people as he wishes and no police action will be taken to prevent them."

"If they were to get into subversive activities, then, naturally, the police would have to intervene."

LPD leader Michael Douglas, disagreed with the assertain that even if John, Vic Riviere and Leo Austin were made Government Ministers they would be ineligible to visit Barbados.

DOMINICA

POLITICAL CLIMATE ASSESSED; DOUGLAS VICTORY PREDICTED

Castries CRUSADER in English 25 May 85 p 6

[Text] Dominica General elections

Result of opinion Poll conducted by Messrs Research Associates Inc. of Lantau, Florida, U.S.A. from 3-5-85 to 10-5-85

One hundred (100) voters were interviewed from each of the 21 constituencies. Grand total of 2100 polled.

Two (2) questions were asked.

No 1 Which Political Party would you vote for if you were to vote today?

Result of Poll: Dominica Labour Party headed by Hon. Mike Douglas 57 percent.

Dominica Freedom Party headed by P.M. Eugenia Charles 32 percent
Neither Party 4 percent.

Did not know 5 percent.
Did not respond 2 percent. Total 100 percent.

Question No 2

If the general elections were held today who would you like to see emerge as your country's Prime Minister? Eugenia Charles or Mike Douglas?

Result of Poll.

Eugenia Charles of D.F.P.... 40 percent
Mike Douglas of D.L.P.... 52 percent.
Neither..... 8 percent

POLITICAL parties in Dominica are squaring off for general elections, constitutionally due by October, but widely expected sometime between June and August. The conservative Dominica Freedom Party (D.F.P) of Prime Minister Mary Eugenia Charles is pinning its hopes for re-election on a road rehabilitation project and a rural electrification scheme in the east of the island both financed by the US government.

But the LPD, the result of a merger of two factions of the Dominica Labour Party who went their separate ways about five years ago, fancies its chances at the polls because of existing economic problems and its newfound unity.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

There is little arguing that there are economic problems, nowhere more clearly illustrated than in the banana industry where farmers now receive EC13 cents a pound for their bananas, compared to EC19 cents a pound in 1979.

Successive hurricanes in 1979 and 1980 have battered the economy as have the recession in the western economies and the falling value of the British pound to which payments for banana exports are tied.

The upshot of all this is that the investments which the D.F.P predicted would follow it in office, have not quite materialised. Unemployment

remains a major problem, despite the temporary respite through jobs created while the road rebuilding work is underway.

OPPOSITION UNITY CRUCIAL

Economic issues apart, the unity in the Opposition is also going to prove to be a crucial factor in the outcome of the elections.

In the 1980 general elections in which the DFP won 17 of the 21 seats at stake, the combined Opposition vote in seven of the 17 constituencies exceeded that obtained by DFP candidates.

This means that had the Opposition been united then, the DFP would not have won the elections ...

DFP's POPULARITY LOW

It is a sobering thought for DFP strategists that with its popularity at its lowest ebb, a united Labour Party could have beaten it.

This, combined with the DFP's virtual failure to make good on promises of investments and jobs, explains the privately expressed concerns of DFP officials that the challenge posed to the party by the LPD is going to be formidable.

Another important factor is the LPD's selection of Michael Douglas as its leader over Oliver Seraphin. Douglas was overwhelmingly endorsed by an LPD caucus in January with Seraphin and one-time DFP government minister Henry Dyer as deputy leaders.

Douglas' selection is important because, unlike Seraphin, he cannot be easily challenged on intellectual grounds. An engineer by profession, he has worked in nearly every government ministry of Dominica—finance, agriculture, fisheries, communications and works. He was also Deputy Prime Minister.

His political stock surged when he led his then United Dominica Labour Party (UDLP) to a sensational victory over the DFP in local elections in Portsmouth—elections which the ruling party itself portrayed as a test of popular feelings in the country.

One senior DFP official confided privately that the clean sweep win of the UDLP—without the support of other Labour Party elements—surprised Freedom Party leaders and perhaps played a major role in delaying elections until a few months before the constitutional deadline of October.

The dilemma facing DFP strategists was that an early election would have caught Labour divided, but at the same time neither the road rehabilitation nor the rural electrification projects could have been held up as positive DFP achievements yet.

The outcome of the Portsmouth local elections probably decided the courses both political parties took. For Labour, it was a badly needed morale booster which enhanced Douglas' position, and inspired its reunification.

For the DFP, it exposed its weaknesses and showed that despite four years in government, the party made no dent in the north of the island, a traditional Opposition stronghold. It would also have influenced the decision to defer the elections, while government projects are completed, but also while the Opposition puts its own house in order..

The DFP must now be hoping that its allegations of communist connections against the Opposition would be enough to tip the scales in its favour. But the charges have been repeated so often without evidence being presented that Labour officials are con-

dent they will have no important impact.

The DFP is, in fact, appealing to what is perceived as some kind of inherent conservatism among Dominicans—a strategy similar to that employed by Milton Cato's Labour Party in St. Vincent in the July 1984 general elections, but which failed to win him another term of office.

EFFECT OF PERSONALITIES

Like elections elsewhere in the Caribbean, personalities are likely to influence voter choice as much as, if not more than, issues.

Ms. Charles is projected as a strong, decisive, and matured leader.

The LPD, for its part, is expected to portray its leader, Douglas, as young, but with wide experience in government. At 45 years of age in April, Douglas is about 20 years younger than Ms. Charles—a fact that would not have escaped the attention of LPD planners.

CSO: 3298/785

GRENADA

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE PAINTS BLEAK PICTURE

Bridgetown DAILY NATION in English 16 May 85 p 7

[Article by Roy Morris]

[Text]

THE PERFORMANCE of Grenada's agricultural sector over the past five years has been nothing short of disastrous.

That's the view of the Spice Isle's Minister of Agriculture, George Briass, as he spoke to the DAILY NATION at his St. George's office.

He said: "Over the last five years agriculture has taken a most severe beating. The performance of agriculture, to say the least, has been disastrous."

"Banana production declined from 31.5 million pounds sterling in 1979 to 17.5 million pounds sterling in 1984, a decline of 40 percent. The Banana Society, a cooperative of the farmers, which manages the export of the product has been operating at a deficit for the last four years."

"Banana producers themselves have been frustrated as a result of the increasing cost of output, relatively stagnant prices and very low yield. They have been caught in a vicious circle."

The minister continued: "The cocoa industry brought in earnings of \$27 million in 1979 and a mere \$11 million in 1984. In 1980, the net operating income of the Cocoa Association was \$12.2 million, in 1983 it was a loss of \$134 000, and in 1984 this increased to \$950 000."

Looking at the third major component of the Grenadian agriculture sector, Mr. Briass said that the Grenada Nutmeg Association has been operating at a loss since 1982.

He added: "The Nutmeg Association in 1978 had \$7.5 million in a fixed deposit; in 1979 it had \$6.3 million and in 1982 that fixed deposit stood at zero."

"In all of this, the only aspect of agriculture that has shown some improvement is the export of exotic fruits. That has increased from about \$3.8 million in 1982 to \$11.8 in 1983. The principal market is Trinidad and Tobago."

"The agricultural industry, which involves some 8 000 farmers, 5 000 workers and 1 000 others in ancillary activities, accounts for the livelihood of 60 percent of the population, and has been a disaster, except for the 1982/83 period, with tropical exotic fruits."

CSO: 3298/786

GUYANA

BANK GOVERNOR SAYS ANY IMF DEAL MEANS HARDSHIPS

Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 1 May 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Trevor Pearson]

[Text] GOVERNOR of the Bank of Guyana Cde. Pat Matthews yesterday reiterated the Government's stand that any programme undertaken under the latest terms advanced by the IMF is bound to result in severe hardships to the Guyanese people.

The IMF has called for the devaluation of our currency and a reduction of expenditure including incomes. The FMN demands will also mean a loss of credit facilities--including short-term credits--from abroad, he told Rotarians at their weekly luncheon.

Speaking at the function held at the Pegasus, Cde. Matthews said that the three major industries--bauxite, sugar and rice--must produce higher quality end-products as well in larger quantities.

He noted that in this way, the industries will be able to earn hard currency to support their needs.

"Sugar has no right to be supporting rice. We should be exporting rice to earn hard currency to bring in the inputs that the industry wants," he told the gathering.

The top Bank Official explained that the drop in production in the three industries coupled with the drop in the prices of their end-products over the years has resulted in lower foreign exchange earnings.

He disclosed that while 769 000 tonnes of bauxite was sold in 1976, only 320 000 tonnes was sold in 1983 and that during the 1970s the annual average amount of sugar sold was 320 000 tonnes while in 1984 only 240 000 tonnes was sold.

Cde. Matthews contended that we cannot afford to enjoy the same standard of living to which we have become accustomed because Guyana is exporting less of the commodities and has not introduced many new industries.

One of the problems of the Guyana economy is that "it is one of the most open economies throughout the world" and is almost totally dependent on imports, he added.

Cde. Matthews explained that import and export trade form a large part of the activity of the country's economy and noted that during a normal year, trade comprises about 70 per cent of the Gross National Product.

In response to a question on the possible introduction of the system of auctioning of foreign exchange, he said that because of the uneven flow of receipts, Guyana cannot become involved in a foreign exchange market.

The time is probably coming when certain businesses will be allowed to acquire retention facilities whereby parts of their surpluses can be held in foreign banks for the purpose of repaying debts, he noted.

Cde. Matthews explained that the Bank of Guyana is operating under a "crisis management system" at the moment which does not allow the officials to plan far ahead but their ingenuity has enabled them to determine priority cases for foreign exchange disbursements.

CSO: 3298/759

GUYANA

ANGLICAN COUNCIL EXPELS LEADER OF 'CONCERNED CHRISTIANS'

Georgetown CATHOLIC STANDARD in English 28 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] CHAIRMAN of the 'Concerned Christians', Mr. Newton Profitt, has been voted off the Anglican Diocesan Council by members of the Anglican Synod which met on April 17 last.

The Synod consists of representatives of all the Anglican congregations throughout the Diocese.

The Diocesan Council is the body which ministers the day-to-day affairs of that church between Synod sessions and nine of its members, six laity and three clergy, are elected annually by the Synod by secret ballot.

Mr. Prefitt had been a long-standing member of the Council, and had retained his seat for about fifteen years.

Ms. Jean Persico, also a 'concerned Christian', who had not previously been a member of the Council, and who was put forward as a candidate, also failed to get a seat.

Synod members, including those all along the coast, were strongly canvassed by PNC non-church members who had a list of persons they wished to get elected.

A resolution passed by the Synod, and which was unanimous, expressed "unswerving loyalty" to the Bishop of Guyana, Randolph George, in view of the "scurrilous attacks" to which he had been subjected.

The 'Concerned Christians', a group hastily convened by the PNC to oppose the Guyana Council of Churches, included non-Christians such as a leading pandit, a professed muslim, and so-called black jews.

CSO: 3298/712

11 July 1985

GUYANA

REPORTAGE ON MAY DAY OBSERVANCE, LEADER SPEECHES

Burnham Address

Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 2 May 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Vanessa Cort]

[Text]

PRESIDENT Forbes Burnham yesterday announced that there will be improvements in the nation's transportation system over the next two months.

In his May Day rally address, the President also called for increments to be awarded in accordance with efficiency, urged workers to become more productive and discussed the International Monetary Fund. President Burnham, while insisting in the gathering the need to understand both the national and international economic environment, said Government was aware of the people's needs. He conceded that many of the problems are "traceable" to non-management workers, but said government was aware of the problems.

"I know that in many cases workers experience great difficulty in getting transportation," he remarked, acknowledging that some years ago government made a "grievous mistake" in exchanging bauxite for cars which now travel around with two persons though they are five and six seaters. The President said that, as a "working class government" the need for vehicles for public transport should have been appreciated.

"We are not too big to admit our mistakes," he said, announcing that by the end of this month, 24 buses will arrive from Cuba for transporting schoolchildren. In another few months 100 buses are expected, from a line-of-credit with Yugoslavia, to augment the nation's fleet for public transport. However, the President was highly critical of the condition in which drivers kept themselves and their vehicles, declaring: "Socialism does not mean untidiness or the perdition of the destruction of public property."

He called for a "stiff and firm regimen" for drivers, remarking that those who could not observe this should be knocked off.

President Burnham then recommended to those government officials currently in discussion with the Trades Union Congress that they push for increments to be awarded on the basis of performance.

He could he said, promise "the moon and the stars" but he would soon be discovered a liar as such promises could not be fulfilled without the necessary inputs.

"The TUC knows, and workers must recognise, these essential facts of life," he stressed.

The President accused the TUC of listening to "God-fathers" who say "what you must get" but fail to tell of the devices already in place for ensuring their economic success in their own societies. Referring to the "harsh terms" usually demanded by the IMF, President Burnham said it was not "good enough" to reject the IMF conditions. "If you don't accept the IMF terms you must have an alternative," he told the crowd.

Guyana's programme, he outlined, included counter-trade arrangements with a number of countries based on government's stand that "we will develop our own resources".

Earlier he announced improvements in the economic sector for the first quarter. The bauxite industry, he said, had exceeded estimates in certain production schemes and the rice industry seemed "as if it will do the same."

In addition, sugar seemed likely to surpass its first crop target of 110 000 tons for 1985. "Now Comrades, this is the material from which

spring increased wages and better conditions...increased production, higher productivity," he said. "Anyone who tells you anything else is a liar and a mocker," he charged.

President Burnham then pointed to evidence throughout the city and on the coast that people were endeavouring to increase agricultural output.

"In Guyana we do not record all of our production," he said, noting that persons cultivating various plots either directly or indirectly, supplement their income by this agricultural activity. "What we want to do is to record that production...not tax the producers," he assured his audience.

In closing, he observed that the usual resolutions passed each May Day mean nothing without the people's understanding of the issues at stake and their commitment to work alongside the government for economic growth "...out of which will come the wealth, will come the resources on which we can all live happily ever after."

Future Rally Site

Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 2 May 85 pp 1, 3

[Text]

President HIRSH-Burnham declared yesterday that all future May Day rallies at which he will speak, as well as other important rallies and events of national importance will be held at the Square of the Revolution.

The President referred to the tradition of mounting such events at the National PARK, and explained "We went to start now a more significant tradition, now that we have the Square of the Revolution".

He spoke of the 1763 Monument which rises above the Square, a tribute to

national hero Cuffy and others who had dedicated themselves to fighting for freedom and true independence.

And then, so the rest, President Burnham continued, there is the Independence arch, a final gift from the Canadian transnational which had "for years degraded and demoralised our people".

The Square of the Revolution was used for the first time on the evening of February 22 this year, when the nation celebrated its Republic Anniversary.

11 July 1985

Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 2 May 85 pp 1, 3

[Text]

"We owe it to Critchlow's memory to work, produce, build and defend all in the name of our beloved Guyana," said Cde. Jean Persico, head of the Guyana Teachers' Union and Chairperson of yesterday's May Day Rally at the Square of the Revolution as she welcomed thousands who had marched through the streets of the City in a massive show of solidarity.

Cde. Persico observed that Third World countries were still exploited blatantly by others, and that, as such, the times were, for all, exciting and testing.

From her position on the rostrum she looked down upon huge throngs of marchers on the Square and up at those who had come in the van of the parade, and who had secured seats in the just-erected bleachers.

The red jerseys seem to have run out at outlets, and so there were hundreds in white and other colours, lending to this very special May Day parade a range of colours that was untraditional.

From Corporations and Government Ministries they came. From schools and unions and women's organisations and other agencies. They converged on points close to the Parliament Buildings and at Alexander and David streets, Kitty, even before seven o'clock in the morning.

Later, with management workers in the van, another untraditional happening which was noted by President Burnham in his address, they marched proudly under their banners, through streets on which May Day parades do not usually go.

And so it was that all along the way, residents came out to witness a phenomenon in

their neighbourhood. This was particularly so in the Albouystown area.

At the Square of the Revolution, where the parade originating from the two points became one, the paved area was soon filled up, and the parade continued coming. By the time everyone was in place, contingents were marshalled on the streets surrounding the Square.

Following an introduction by Chairperson Persico and a poem by Martin Carter and a Calypso by the Mighty Spurwing, Cde. Sealo Balchan, Executive Council Member of the TUC and General Secretary of the Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers, delivered a short address.

He spoke of last year's increases in wages to workers and of ILO experts who had agreed that the Labour Amendment Act of 1984, which catered for central collective bargaining, was indeed more beneficial than that which allowed for individual bargaining.

The TUC had no trouble with such collective bargaining, Cde. Balchan said.

"The only gripe we had is that the Bill was sent to us too late. Consequently we could not have given our comments before its passage," he added.

And later, with respect to those from the seven unions who were not at the rally at the Square of the Revolution, Cde. Balchan expressed the view that they had been moving the Trade Union Congress towards "American Imperialism".

Earlier, Cde. Balchan had thanked the 17 unions represented at the rally for having him as a speaker there.

GUYANA

BLACKMAN COMMENTS ON SCHISM IN TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

Georgetown SUNDAY CHRONICLE in English 5 May 85 p 7

[Article by Carl Blackman]

[Text]

NOBODY can deny the fact that the May Day parade and rally staged by the 17 unions was massive and delivered a message that cannot be ignored: Don't write off the ruling People's National Congress. On the other hand, the rally officially sponsored by the TUC looked like the march of an army beaten in battle with the ragged ranks putting on a brave front as they trudged along.

But I am not gloating. My fervent hope is that such a May Day episode does not happen in Guyana again. It saddened me to see two groups of people — blood brothers as well as brothers in toil and adversity — marching to different drummers and making a sacrifice of the trade union battle cry: 'Solidarity Forever'.

In a few minor respects, it may have been a good thing that it happened. It has provided some answers but also posed a few new puzzling and disturbing questions. What it has settled once and for all is the boast by supporters of the so-called Progressive Six (or Gang of Six) that in the last TUC elections power had been wrested from the pro-PNC unions and the new militancy would get more money for the workers (\$50 a day) and even "topple the mighty from their seats" as the saying goes.

In their first test of strength the P-6 lost. There will be others and I hope all unions pause and think and decide whether they should continue to waste their energies on working out stratagems and tricks to defeat opposing factions instead of uniting to work out a blueprint to find more jobs, improve their security and prosper in a nation they can help to build.

Guyana can boast of the most knowledgeable and articulate trade unionists in the Caribbean. Many of them have travelled in many countries East and West. But it seems that their knowledge is used selectively to support their particular positions or entrenched and outmoded beliefs.

Capitalising on perceived popularity some trade union leaders denounce the government and reject compromise thereby leading their workers into no-win situations that needless have arisen.

Despite being au fait with current trends around the world, they still prefer to kick down rather than gently knocking on doors that are half ajar more often than not.

If they are really serious on defining the role of the trade union movement in the eighties, they should take a look at events in Britain. At

least two unions have signed no-strike contracts with their Japanese employers. Why? I'll tell you. They are looking at a challenging new world of new technology and greater strides in productivity.

The unions realise that aggressive competition from Japan, West Germany and even little Third World countries in the Far East are eating away traditional British markets and the no-strike contracts agreed upon to ensure uninterrupted production give British goods a competitive edge and in the long-term provide more jobs for the rising army of unemployed.

Which union in Guyana dares to sign a no-strike contract with the government without being called a traitor, a bribe-taker and a stooge? But they are doing it in Britain and so far there have been few objections. But here we stick to the old trade union position that strikes are what distinguish a worker from a slave. Bullfiddle! Horsefeathers!

A strike is not the big weapon it once used to be. A well-planned work-to-rule can almost be as effective with less hardship to the worker. But in any case no sensible employer would try to exploit the no-strike clause since it would inevitably lead to bad relations between workers and management and adversely affect productivity even more than a strike.

Let me give you a further bit about what's new in Britain. Shipyard workers on the Clyde have agreed to have a single union on each plant. And for those who are ignorant of the ancient rituals of the movement in Merrie England let me give you an example. On a newspaper plant, for instance, there would be a strike if a reporter tries to handle a piece of type, a walk-out if the typesetters do any part of a job considered the exclusive preserve of the engravers and should an unauthorised person fiddle around in the press room, well, no paper

tonight.

That is why, for instance, if the men who upholster the car seats or make the generators, down tools than the whole production line of Rolls Royces or Jaguars grind to calamitous halt.

That was the same sort of problem that saw Scotland's proud shipyards which in their heyday turned out such luxury liners as the Queen Elizabeth and the Queen Mary, rapidly go broke and idle. Under new management the Clyde shipyards are humming again with contracts assured to keep them in full production up to the 1990s.

Today all hands are on deck hammering and welding away. If there is no welding job ready, the welders help the boilermakers, and carpenters help pick up the slack if there is a shortage of upholsterers. Their aim is to deliver their jobs on time, save production costs and put their prices in line with world competition.

There are not quite the same rigid lines of demarcation among trade unions here but I mention the Clyde situation to demonstrate the new realism in the trade union movement abroad. They realise that it is only by increased production and productivity that a nation's goods can be sold and in turn create more jobs with the increased prosperity.

We in Guyana are well aware that we are facing an economic crisis. The real troops in the battle are the workers — the nation depends on them to produce more rice at more bags per acre, more sugar in shorter time, more bauxite to meet every deadline.

It is a serious and almost daunting task and being made all the more difficult by attempts to divide the unions at a time when the situation cries for real unity.

I have not gone into the self-righteous and self-serving versions of the May Day episode put forward by some unions. This I will say however. The Progressive Six

in keeping with its oft-repeated wish to have a really united May Day this year should have selected a broader-based organising committee especially when rumours start spreading that what was being planned was a massive anti-government rally - with orchestrated booing and heckling of the President.

On the other hand there is not cause for excessive jubilation among the Loyal 17 either. It takes two to tango and two to cause a quarrel. Plain blunt, dispassionate reasoning earlier in the day may have saved the situation.

I do not agree with the contention that the May Day disagreement was a little teeth and tongue affair and all will be well on the morrow.

The affair split the working class movement — even if only for a day. Four more splits this year will deepen the rift and accomplish what our enemies have been trying to do for decades. Despite our food shortages and other frustrations, we have managed to live at peace with ourselves. Turmoil in the unions could change all that.

So what now? As I said earlier the respective sizes of the rallies should not be given more significance than it deserves. The 17 won mainly because the issue was tailor-made for their tactics and immobilising skills. I however hope there are no return matches over PCU elections and even general elections. While all workers have every right to be concerned with politics since what goes on up there must affect their lives and livelihood, they must not leap to turn every issue into a political dogfight.

The unions must never be sidetracked from their main task: More jobs and security for the workers. The fate of the country lies more in their hands than in the hands of a government. It is the workers' hard work and sacrifice that makes a nation prosperous leading to more prosperity and better living standards. Only a united working class can achieve this.

GUYANA

HOYTE URGES VIGILANCE OVER OPPOSITION DISRUPTIONS

Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 2 May 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Eion Williams]

[Text] LINDEN--(GIS/GNA)--Displaying the strength, courage and character of a true revolutionary Prime Minister Desmond Hoyte yesterday braved the news of the tragic death of his two daughters and his sister-in-law Tuesday night and joined thousands of Lindeners in a solidarity march and rally marking May Day 1985 in the bauxite town.

Cde Hoyte joined a mammoth crowd of workers from Guymine and from several other organisations and institutions as they braved the early morning rains and marched through the streets of Linden to Cuffy Square where he addressed the big rally.

And, in his address, the Prime Minister denounced attempts being made by Opposition elements within and outside Guyana to thwart the gains of the Guyanese working class people.

"They have started a feverish, desperate effort to confuse, to disrupt and to do everything possible to prevent the progress and the deepening of the revolution," he warned.

He also referred to the work of some trade unions which he said, are attempting to "sow seeds of discord" amongst the rank and file workers.

These things are not new and everytime there is an attempt by the present Government and Party in power to deepen the cause of Guyana's Socialist Revolution, such detractors and destabilisers present themselves, Cde Hoyte told the rally.

In calling upon the community to be on the lookout for subversive elements, the Prime Minister also told of attempts being made in some quarters to divide the working class. Such an issue must be deemed a political one, he stressed.

"We need to ponder at this time and note the subversives and expose them, and if possible, remove them from the industrial relations scene in Linden," he said.

The Prime Minister urged workers to mark carefully those unions responsible for splitting workers' solidarity on so important a day as May Day. He reminded the workers that May day belongs to all the workers and is not the monopoly of any particular trade union.

And, referring to the efforts of the Government and the workers of the bauxite company in Guyana to keep the industry alive amidst an unfavourable world bauxite climate, Cde Hoyte called on the workers to be vigilant and to steel themselves to defend those gains that have been achieved.

Earlier at the rally, representatives of some trade unions institutions in the mining community pledged their unswerving support and loyalty to the cause of workers' unity and solidarity.

A number of persons from the community also read resolutions asking for, among other things, a look into the transportation and erosion problems in Linden and the establishment of a Labour Desk at the bauxite company plant in Linden.

Among those participating in the rally were Mobilisation Minister Robert Corbin, Regional Chairman Patricia Daniel, Chief Executive Officer of Guymine, Dunstan Barrow, and top Guymine, regional and Government officials in the Region.

CSO: 3298/759

GUYANA

CONTROVERSY SURROUNDS UNION OBSERVANCE OF MAY DAY

Background to Divided Rally

Georgetown CATHOLIC STANDARD in English 28 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] TWO WORKERS Parades and Rallies are planned for May Day this year--one by the TUC starting as usual from Independence Square and ending at the National Park and the other, organised by the PNC unions, assembling at the Public Buildings and finishing at Cuffy Square, now called 'Square of the Revolution'.

The 'parallel Parade and Rally' is, according to TUC President George Daniels, "orchestrated by those bent on bringing about rifts in the Trade Union Movement".

"The bone of contention," according to Mr. Daniels, "is the refusal of the TUC to let the deposed Organising Secretary Kenneth Lenny continue to organise the event as he has done in recent years."

PNC General Secretary Ranji Chandisingh had written to the TUC asking for Denny to be retained as ad hoc Organiser.

The TUC had refused, pointing out that Mr. Lincoln Lewis had been elected to the post and therefore was entitled to do the work of organising.

To grant Chandisingh's request, the TUC said, would be to challenge the competence of Lewis and question the judgement of those who had elected him to the post in preference to Denny.

Two Government Ministers and four members of affiliated unions subsequently walked out of a TUC Executive Meeting, ostensibly in disagreement with the theme of a proposed TUC symposium.

Three other members had asked to leave earlier.

The Organising Committee had submitted as the theme, "The Guyana Trade Union Movement in Crisis Guyana".

The dissenting members wanted the word 'Crisis', dropped and this was eventually agreed upon.

In the meantime, Ministries and Corporations are reported to be instructing or encouraging their employees to attend the PNC sponsored rallies.

At Linden the Regional Authorities have set up a rival organising Committee to plan for May Day and are reported to be having Prime Minister Hoyte as speaker.

'The Bauxite Unions' Organising Committee had been planning since Feb. for May Day, and the Region and Police until recently had sent representatives to the meetings.

They plan to go ahead with their rally and to have four speakers--one from each of the two bauxite unions, one from the TUC and one from the Region.

GAWU, it is understood, has cancelled its rallies along the Coast and invited its members to participate in the Georgetown Parade and Rally.

President George Daniels has emphatically stated:

"The TUC intends to proceed with its Rally and Parade, and it would be left to the workers of Guyana to decide whether they should follow the employers and their agents or the legitimate representatives of the Trade Union Movement, democratically elected and committed to serve the workers to Guyana."

Government Actions

Georgetown CATHOLIC STANDARD in English 28 Apr 85 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] EXHORTATIONS for workers to unite, uttered by the Party in power, now seem completely forgotten. 'Solidarity forever' is now an empty slogan. The 'Paramount Party' is sponsoring May Day Parades and Rallies in opposition to the one being organised by the duly elected workers' representatives.

The TUC, no longer under Government control, appears to have made every effort to preserve the unity of the trade union movement.

Even as new stands were being erected on Cuffy Square, now the 'Square of the Revolution', at taxpayers' expense to accommodate the rival rally, the TUC was offering to let President Burnham deliver the main address at the traditional National Park Rally and agreeing to the proposal that he speak this time, not as Pres-

ident General of the Guyana Labour Union, but as President of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana and Leader of the PNC.

All to no avail.

According to the pernicious doctrine of Paramountcy of the Party, the ruling party strives to control every aspect of life in our country, and, as a caller on "Action Line" put it, "What they can't control, they destroy"; or try to.

The most powerful tool in this policy of control is the national media.

So far the main line churches have stood firm in the face of concerted efforts to divide and conquer them. Support for the Guyana Council of Churches which has been under severe attack in the national media, has poured in from many sources, including some

highly prestigious international organisations.

This has obviously gravely disconcerted the authorities. A special radio programme on religious freedom was aired with the aim of showing that there is religious freedom in Guyana.

The national media has also announced the formation of a parallel church body, the Guyana Council of Religions, headed by the self-styled Rabbi Washington, leader of the House of Israel.

This 'religious' group whose members in the past have taken part in the breaking up of opposition political meetings and were responsible for the killing of Catholic Standard photo, after Fr. Bernard Darke, is highly favoured by the ruling party.

Its leader, we are told by the national media, is the one who will try to bring that unity to the religious bodies which the churches cannot achieve.

We also have in Guyana the

makings of a parallel bar association in the formation of the Society of West Indian Trained Lawyers.

Many legal practitioners fear that this new Society, most of whose members are in the employ of Government, will tend to undermine the unity of the Guyana Bar Association, which under the Presidency of Mr. Miles Fitzpatrick, is known to be taking an independent stand.

The new bodies have the full support of the national media.

Many years ago we remember the TUC General Secretary, Joseph Pollydore, writing that where press freedom goes, every other freedom, including trade union rights, are in jeopardy.

How true has this statement proved in the Guyana context!

We are, however, heartened by the efforts of the unions, the churches and other civic bodies to assert their fundamental rights and to bring about true unity of the workers and all Guyanese.

Jagan Statement

Georgetown MIRROR in English 28 Apr 85 pp 1, 4

[Text] DR Cheddi Jagan has described as 'detestible' the holding of a counter May Day rally by PNC-controlled unions to that of the TUC at the National Park. He has called on Guyanese workers to 'give a resolute rebuff to the selfish interests of the ruling party'.

Dr. Jagan's statement followed the announcement by some PNC unions to organise their own rally at 'Square of the Revolution' after two government ministers and four other persons walked out of a TUC Executive meeting.

Last week TUC President George Daniels, who chaired that Ex-Co meeting, at a press conference at Critchlow Labour College denied reports in the state-owned media as to reasons for the walk out (Daniels' version of the TUC rift and events leading up to it, is printed inside. The state media failed to carry the TUC story.)

On April 19, following the split, the TUC President issued a call to all affiliates to 'forget petty and/or individual jealousies and rally together for the May Day celebrations under the banner of the Guyana Trades Union Congress.'

Those who remained at the Executive meeting represented some of the largest unions in the country in sugar, bauxite, commerce and the civil service, and have more than half of the organised workers in the country firmly behind them. They include the GAWU, PSU, CSWU, NAAWE, GBSU, GMWU and UGSA.

It is understood that government agencies have ordered workers to abandon their unions, a clear attempt to intimidate workers and to frustrate the TUC rally.

Further, school children and teachers are being pushed to attend the rally of the PNC unions, a move which was denounced by the National Student Council of the Progressive Youth Organisation. The NSC called on students to rally behind their parents, sisters and brothers at the TUC rally, the only legitimate workers' rally.

And in a leaflet urging support for the TUC rally at National Park and the parade starting at Independence Park at 7 a.m., citizens of Georgetown are being called upon to 'Join the true representatives of organised labour! Say NO to the employers and their agents.'

Today the battle in the labour movement is joined. The tables have been turned. The PNC controlled the TUC for decades but this control was removed last year. According to Dr. Jagan, who will be addressing the TUC rally, at National Park, the PNC adheres to the practice of 'what you can't control, split and try to destroy.'

Even before the busting of PNC's hegemony of the TUC several progressive unions have been pressing for changes to cleanse the movement of opportunists and to bring back credibility to that body.

The TUC President, at the press conference, made it clear that 'words of unity are not enough.' Especially when these words are uttered by people 'bent on not only continuing to divide the political movement but also to bringing about rifts in the trade union movement.'

For the workers, he said, the moment of decision has come and quoted the words of an old trade union song, 'Which side are you on?'

Political observers have noted that the People's National Congress is, by its own action, sabotaging national unity. It destroyed a unique opportunity of having the PPP leader and Guyana's President speaking on the same platform, the last time they did so being nine years ago, in a show of unity on workers' solidarity day. The fact that the divide and rule tactic is still being used shows the ruling elite as politically weak and confirms more than ever that the workers' movement is gaining strength.

'Now, when the working class is becoming united and the PNC has lost control of it', said Dr. Jagan, 'it is resorting to its usual splitting tactics.'

PPP May Day Message

Georgetown MIRROR in English 38 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Patriotic Guyanese! Workers of the Land! The People's Progressive Party salutes you on May Day, a day fought for and won by the international proletariat to honour your invaluable contribution to the development of human

society. It was the PPP Government that declared in 1958 May 1 a public holiday which has remained so ever since.

May Day 1985 finds our young Republic agonised by the attempts of reaction to trample underfoot the victories scored in securing working class and national unity. Shame on the ruling party and government for driving wedges among workers and trampling underfoot their most sacred principle--solidarity.

The PPP, on May Day last year said: "Only an intensified class struggle will determine the outcome of Guyana's future." Today, that truth is more self-evident.

On that occasion last year, the People's National Congress gave birth to the infamous Labour Amendment Act which eroded fundamental trade union rights, the impact of which is threatening to crush organised labour. Only the militant determination of the workers led by progressive unionists has kept the movement vibrant and alive.

The past year has witnessed a forward movement towards the goal of unity reminiscent of the unity that characterised the national movement born thirty-five years ago with the creation of the People's Progressive Party. All fellow countrymen must understand too that the recent rift in the Trades Union Congress bears shades of the opportunistic split of the national movement in 1985.

The PPP, which experience itself has shown to be the committed political vanguard of the working class, is optimistic about the rebirth of a united national movement, united and strong. The victory achieved last year during the TUC conference when that body removed itself from the oppressive clutches of the ruling elite, is one long step forward. The regime has never fully recovered from that sledge hammer blow; thus we see it exhibiting the expected adventuristic, divide-and-rule tactics.

The country is at the cross roads. The economy is in crisis. Daily the standard of living is lowering to hitherto unknown depths. The ruling party and government, doggedly holding on to power, cannot advance any meaningful solutions to get the country moving forward. At the same time, its calls for unity are not matched with deeds. More and more attacks are mounted on the workers and their democratically chosen representatives especially in the labour movement. Positive alternatives by Guyanese, including the PPP, are shunned while the mis-management, corruption, squandermania, discrimination and undemocratic practices continue unabated.

In these challenging times, workers of the country are called upon to make their voices heard and their militancy felt. The time is ripe to rout from the trade union movement elements of those unions which are selling out and have placed commitment to the ruling elite above the workers' interests.

In the interest of unity, the Party's General Secretary, has accepted the invitation to address the TUC rally at the National Park. Despite the hardships and coercion on workers to attend the rival rally, the Party urges all workers to show courage and rally under the TUC banner.

Unity of the working class is paramount. To this end the PPP once again pledges its unwavering adherence to the principle of unity and struggle. It is only with this invincible weapon that workers and the people of Guyana, can replace the present undemocratic system with a united front of all peace-loving, democratic and anti-imperialist forces with the singular objective of traversing the road of social progress.

Daniels Press Conference

Georgetown MIRROR in English 28 Apr 85 pp 2-3

[Text] At a TUC Press Conference held last week, President George Daniels made the following statement:

We have invited you here today to clear the air on the article which appeared in the Guyana Chronicle of Friday 18th April 1985 under the caption--"Walkout at the TUC Executive Council meeting" and which was also given extensive coverage in the State-owned Radio Stations.

It is unfortunate that a certain group within the society is not prepared to abide with the wishes of the people as determined by the process of FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS and are bent on pursuing all forms of destructive activities in attempting to prevent the wishes of the people from prevailing.

The article which appeared in the Guyana Chronicle is not only inaccurate but shows to what level journalism in our country has descended; for such serious accusations were levelled against the leadership of an organisation of repute without any effort being made to check its accuracy or acquiring another opinion as to the events reported upon.

The truth is that only six members of the Executive Council had walked out, two being Ministers of the Government Messrs Sallahuddin and Denny and four members of Unions affiliated to the ruling party--Stanton Critchlow Jean Persico, Samuel Walker and Seelo Baichan. Three members had previously sought permission of the Chairman to leave the meeting.

The walk-out by the six Executive members took place during the discussion on the theme of a Symposium proposed by the Organising Committee for 29th April, and titled--"THE GUYANA TRADE UNION MOVEMENT IN CRISIS GUYANA." The group that walked out was proposing a change in the words "CRISIS GUYANA" to "TODAY'S GUYANA." In expressing my opinion on the objection I pointed out that I could see no reason for the objection, since many leading members of the Government have been advising the T.U.C that Guyana was experiencing an economic crisis. It was at this stage that the group walked out. The walk-out did not leave us without a quorum, however, and discussion continued on the theme for the Symposium. The theme finally agreed upon was "THE GUYANA TRADE UNION MOVEMENT--1985" proposed by T. Anson Sancho (an Assistant Secretary of the T.U.C. and an Executive member of the Association of Masters and Mistresses, one of the Unions, according to the Chronicle proposing a counter parade and Rally. Incidentally, Kenneth Denny is the General Secretary of that Union).

I wish to indicate that while the walk-out centred on the theme of the Symposium, what is obviously the bone of contention is a request from the General Secretary of the People's National Congress, Ranji Chandisingh, that the T.U.C. appoint Kenneth Denny as ad hoc Organiser of the May Day Rally and Parade. This the Executive Council rejected. Copies of Chandisingh's letter as well as the replies sent to him would be circulated to you for your information and records.

The T.U.C's position on Chandisingh's request is that Lincoln Lewis is the elected Organising Secretary and constitutionally has the right to organise the parade and rally. Acceding to Chandisingh's request would be challenging the competence of Lewis to organise the Parade and Rally and would also be questioning the judgement of the Conference which elected Lewis as Organising Secretary in preference to Kenneth Denny who was the other contestant for that post at the elections held in the month of September last. The Executive Council could not have done this.

It is interesting to note, also, that work on the Square of the Revolution commenced some days before the walk-out and as such, I can only conclude that the decision to hold a counter Parade and Rally was taken some time ago. There are those who seem bent on not only continuing to devide the political movement but also to bring about rifts in the Trade Union Movement which their actions must create. Words of unity are not enough; words must be supported by deeds and those deeds must result in construction and not destruction.

The T.U.C intends to proceed with its Rally and Parade and it would be left to the workers of Guyana to decide whether they should follow the employers and their agents or the legitimate representatives of the Trade Union Movement, democratically elected and committed to serve the workers of Guyana.

There is no other choice. For the workers the moment of decision has now come. To use the words of an old Trade Union song, I ask the workers of Guyana--"Which side are you on?"

I wish to conclude by pointing out that the workers in the Public Sector must consider carefully what is involved in making their decision. I can only pray that nothing more is done to weaken the Movement when strength is so much needed at this time when important issues affecting the living standards of workers are being negotiated.

GAWU Resolutions

Georgetown MIRROR in English 28 Apr 85 p 3

[Text]

SEVERAL resolutions were adopted at the recently-concluded 11th Congress of the Guyana Agricultural and General Workers' Union at Mon Repos, ECD. Among them were those dealing with the prevailing con-

ditions affecting the lives of GAWU members and other workers. Below is one such resolution dealing with these conditions and a call for an improvement of the workers' standard of living:

WHEREAS the Government policies facilitate the distribution of the National Income in the interest of the bureaucracy, and the reduction in the purchasing power of the dollar through inflation and devaluation.

AND WHEREAS the Government's acceptance and imposition of IMF solutions to the crisis has and will worsen the quality of life of the working people through higher direct and indirect taxation, virtual wage freeze, devaluation, cuts in social services and subsidies, restriction on importation of essential consumer goods including food items, reduce employment, create underemployment and re-employment, and the lack of safety equipment and other necessities.

CONSCIOUS that government policies create favourable conditions for corruption, high prices, and black-marketing, and migration of important skill and general insecurity for the working people.

CONCERNED that the growing resistance of the working

people is met by anti-labour legislation, arbitrariness, the denial of basic rights and the growth of the military

BE IT RESOLVED that the 11th Congress of the GAWL

VEREIMENTLY CONDEMN the Government anti-working people's measures and policies and

DEMANDS

- a) that all relations be severed with the IMF
- b) that the Govt. resolve the crisis by rescheduling debt payments and pay a living wage, create jobs, import adequate supplies of consumer items and improve living and working conditions
- c) adjust incentive schemes and control prices so that they are within the reach of workers
- d) introduce workers' control at all enterprises
- e) introduce central economic planning; and

Express our total commitment in trade union unity and joint actions.

Daniels' Open Letter to Public

Georgetown OPEN WORD in English 29 Apr 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] The President of the TUC, Mr George Daniels, has issued a printed open letter to the people of Guyana. It is on "May Day and National Unity". The letter was circulating yesterday but is not dated. Because of the interest in this matter OPEN WORD is reprinting the letter:

Dear Comrades,

It is not my wish or that of the TUC to fight the Government, but to get the Government to listen to the pleasure of the people of Guyana for a better way of life. We all know our problems.

The pressures on the people are now beyond endurance and it is time that something is done to ease that pressure.

The TUC's call for national unity is something that must be the concern of all Guyanese, for it is the divisions in our society that are mainly responsible for our misery; divisions, caused by too much partisan politics which have

resulted in our wasting so much time, money and effort in fruitless exercises to prove to the people of Guyana which political group has greatest support. Let MAY DAY 1985 be free of this. It proves nothing.

Our MAY DAY PARADE AND RALLY is important. The TUC is the only bridge between the political forces dividing our country, for all the major parties are represented on our Executive Council. Any attempt, therefore, to destroy that bridge will jeopardise, not only national unity, but eventually the welfare and well-being of the people of Guyana.

On behalf of the TUC and the concerned workers of Guyana, I urge you to ensure that our May Day Parade and Rally is the biggest ever so that with your support we can get all the political forces of our country to sit down and determine the direction we must take and the things we must do to get there. We must, however, get them to understand that it is people who are important and not only ideas. On May Day 1985, the people of Guyana have a choice. Either join in efforts to divide the TUC as some are bent on doing or support us in preserving the TUC, so that with your support we can proceed to heal the breaches in our society then we can get down to the urgent task of nation building. Your livelihood is at stake. The livelihood of your children is at stake. My sole concern is the preservation of the TUC and improving the lot of the workingman and woman. I urge you, I beseech you, do not be misled. Join us on May Day.

PNC Version of Dual Fete

Georgetown NEW NATION in English 28 Apr 85 pp 1, 2

[Text]

EVERY major activity in Guyana is of special significance to this nation at this time when working-class unity is needed more than ever to help this nation along the road to self-reliance in the face of the current global economic crisis.

Wednesday's May Day rally is no exception. Having come out of the working-class the People's National Congress finds special significance in May Day observances, the events which demonstrate the solidarity and unity of the working people of Guyana with the policies and programmes of the Government.

Members of the international community also pay keen attention to local May Day rallies since they are able to gauge the support the Party in Government enjoys.

General Secretary of the People's National Congress,

Cde. Ranji Chandisingh, at a recent meeting, said that May Day should be seen as an occasion for the nation to demonstrate its solidarity against attempts at destabilisation, and for raising the consciousness of the working class.

May Day is about working class solidarity and solidarity is about organising the people for a better life, against those who seek to foil our struggle for a better life, he said. Solidarity does not exist in a vacuum, Cde. Chandisingh added.

Recent general dissatisfaction within the Guyana Trades Union Congress over the planning of this year's May Day activities led to 17 of the 24 unions within the TUC opting to hold this year's rally at the Square of the Revolution and inviting Leader of the People's National Congress and President General of the oldest trade union in Guyana (the Guyana Labour Union), Cde. Forbes Burnham to deliver the main address.

These unions feared that

the organising of this year's annual May Day rally was such that the demonstration of solidarity and unity of the working class would not have been achieved.

Guyana is not unfamiliar with the consequences of a divided working-class movement. In the early 1960s scores of Guyanese died and the economy suffered because of the division. When the P.N.C. Government assumed power it had to divert much effort and energy to restoring the unity of the working class.

The nation's workers need to be on guard against those who would lead Guyana back to the dark days. Moreover they must be vigilant in defence of the nation's independence and national sovereignty.

Countries of the Third World, including Guyana are calling for a New International Economic Order but while these major powers are bent on maintaining their dominance developing nations like Guyana need to ensure internal working-class unity for increased production.

At present there appears to be a move, locally, to deploy some new political strategy designed to exploit working-class solidarity in pursuit of anti-national objectives.

And the international media appears to be concentrating their efforts on highlighting the half-truths about Guyana's economic

situation and on featuring the misinformation of those opposed to the PNC Government.

Minister of Manpower and Co-operatives and organiser of Wednesday's rally at the Square of the Revolution, Cde. Kenneth Denny, said that while the People's National Congress is committed to the maintenance of working-class unity it cannot afford to seek such a unity at any cost.

The workers of this nation need to demonstrate their solidarity and support for the policies and programmes of the Party and Government, their commitment and dedication to the security, and maintenance of Guyana's independence and national sovereignty and their determination to resist any and all attempts to lead them back into slavery.

Chandisingh Speech

Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 29 Apr 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Albert Alstrom]

[Text]

VICE-PRESIDENT, National Development Cde Ranji Chandisingh yesterday called on the Trade Union Movement to struggle in the true interest of the working class and all working people and to rebuff the detractors, destabilisers and opportunists.

Cde Chandisingh was at the time representing the

government at the Wreath-Laying Ceremony at the foot of the statue of the late Hubert Nathaniel Critchlow in the compound of the Public Buildings at the start of Critchlow Week activities.

The function was attended by officials of Government, trade unionists, workers and representatives of other

organiser:

Among the gathering were Dr. P.A. Reid, Deputy Leader of the People's National Congress, Cde Kenneth Denny, Minister of Manpower and Co-operatives and Cde George Daniels, President of the Guyana Trades Union Congress.

Cde Chandisingh stressed that this is the time, more than ever, for the Trade Union Movement, trade unionists and all workers to consider issues carefully and to steel their ranks to defend hard-won gains and to struggle in the true interest of the working class and all working people.

He said there was need for solidarity at all times and not only on Labour Day.

Cde Chandisingh said that Critchlow was not unidimensional in respect of his ideas and objectives. It was remarkable that in his time Critchlow worked to organise the workers to struggle against greedy and exploitative employers to bring about immediate improvements.

Critchlow, he said, had recognised that the system itself had to be changed for the working people to realise their full human dignity and the end of exploitation.

He thus advocated the cause of socialism as the social system best suited to achieving the interest of the workers. He stood for improving the economic and related conditions in the face of the greed and resistance of the colonial employers. And, although he lived and struggled in an era so much different from ours, he looked ahead, Cde Chandisingh reminded the gathering.

Cde Chandisingh who is also a Deputy Prime Minister and General Secretary of the PNC declared that the Labour Movement and the people it represents should be saddened by any event which is not in the interest of the working people.

And he suggested that the Trade Union Movement and the Government should sit down and work out a five-year development plan for the country.

Trade unionists and politicians need to pay more than lip service to Critchlow, he said.

Other speakers included Cde Joel Lakha of the Women's Advisory Council of the TUC and Cde Leonard Griffith, Secretary of the Guyana Trades Union Youth Movement.

[Editor's Note: In connection with the above report, the GUYANA CHRONICLE of 30 April 1985, pages 1 and 3, carries the following item under the heading "Correction; It Wasn't V.P. Chandisingh":]

[Text] There was an unfortunate mix-up [for which we apologise most sincerely] on Sunday which caused certain remarks made by Cde. Gordon Todd, Second Vice-President of the Guyana Trades Union Congress to be attributed to Cde. Ranji Chandisingh, Vice-President, National Development and General Secretary of the GUYANA CHRONICLE.

The mix-up caused by the inadvertent omission of one page from the article submitted for editing was also responsible for certain remarks made by both Cdes. Chandisingh and Todd not being published in yesterday's report on the launching of Critchlow Week.

The 10th, 11th, and 12th paragraphs of the story published should have been attributed to Cde. Todd and not to Cde. Chandisingh.

The relevant paragraphs should have read as follows:

"Cde. Todd said the labour movement and the people it represents should be saddened by any event not in the interest of the working people.

"And, he suggested that the trade union movement and the Government should sit down and work out a five-year development plan for the country.

Trade unionists and politicians, he added, need to pay more than lip service to Critchlow."

Meanwhile, in his address to the gathering at the foot of the statue of the founder of trade unionism in Guyana, Hubert Nathaniel Critchlow, Cde. Chandisingh, who said Critchlow was one of the greatest leaders of the working class Guyana has produced, pointed out that much of what Critchlow fought and suffered for and believed in--such as independence for Guyana and nationalisation of the major means of production, in particular the sugar industry--was accomplished by the PNC led by Cde. J.F.S. Burnham.

H.N. Critchlow, he said, "built himself a monument by his deeds, his determination [and] his courage in the face of tremendous difficulties," and as a tribute to the memory of Critchlow, Guyanese should not allow themselves to be unwittingly misled into destroying the legacy left them by Critchlow.

And, after speaking about the challenges that lie ahead and that confront us in common with so many other people of our planet, he referred to a trade union song which poses the question: "Which side are you on?"

That question, he said, is one which needs an answer at this time--"not a superficial and shallow answer but one that demonstrates deep clarity and understanding."

Cde. Chandisingh added: "Are you on the side of those who would maliciously seek to destroy our people's hardwon gains over the past 20 years? Would you sell your birthright for a mess of pottage or a green card?

"Or do you stand by the true and fundamental interests of Guyanese workers?

"This is a crucial time when those who wish to destory are seeking to consolidate and concentrate their forces against the workers--even using and misleading some workers."

CSO: 3298/713

GUYANA

PPP ORGAN DECRIES HARASSMENT FOLLOWING DISCOVERY OF ROCKETS

Police Actions

Georgetown MIRROR in English 28 Apr 85 p 4

[Text] SEARCHES continued up to last week by police looking for rockets which were washed up on the foreshore of Guyana's long Atlantic Coast, from Essequibo to the Corentyne. The police carried out road blocks in several parts of the country including the East Coast, of Demerara. In the process, video equipment used by the PPP to hold free public shows was seized and held by police for two days, and only released after repeated appeals were made. On the Essequibo Coast, buses carrying passengers to the Adventure Stelling were searched by armed security personnel.

Three young men from upper Corentyne, who had been detained and interrogated by police and held for 8 days were released only after repeated representation made by PPP Opposition Leader Cheddi Jagan. One of the young men is only 17 years of age. The three were transferred to Georgetown for intensive interrogation before being released.

So far, reports of 23 police searches were made to the MIRROR. These include one Member of Parliament, Isahak Basir of Essequibo, who is also an Executive and Central Committee (CC) member of the PPP and three other Central Committee members. Also included were leading GAWU officials. The house of CC member Ali Baksh, also from the Essequibo Coast was searched two times. On the second occasion, while Baksh was in Georgetown, raiding police quizzed his wife about 'illegal visits to Suriname', which she stoutly denied. Baksh told the MIRROR that the police had no right to spread false accusations against him.

In West Demerara, when searching the home of a PPP member Party documents were removed by police, but returned after demands were made later at the police station.

Dr. Jagan has written to the Commissioner of Police protesting the harassment of Party members and asking for an explanation. (see Editorial on the subject of the searches)

11 July 1985

Abuse of Security Act

Georgetown MIRROR in English 28 Apr 85 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] THE government-owned media which daily spouts news from two radio stations and the Chronicle, is frequently silent on a number of important issues facing the nation. During the last week two major issues confronted the nation--the PNC sponsored split of the TUC May Day activities and the rockets mystery. The press and radio gave no space to the TUC Press Conference held on the 20th, thus covering up the real reasons for the simulated walk-out of some PNC unions.

ON the question of the discovery of rockets at severa points on Guyana's fore-shore, again we find that the police have used the opportunity to harass and intimidate people, and to what end no one can be sure. To our reckoning, there have been 23 reported searches, so far, of PPP activists and leading GAWU officials This count includes four members of the Central Committee of the PPP, one PPP Member of Parliament and two Regional Democratic Councillors. From this, it should be clear that the main opposition party, the PPP, has been under severe attack during this operation of supposedly seeking to find more rockets.

NOT only that--but the iniquitous National Security Art has been used again to abuse Guyanese and deny them their legal rights. Three young men were detained for questioning for eight days, taken to Georgetown for interrogation and finally released when persistent enquiries and protests were made. Without the latter, they might still be under detention. Without the use of the National Security Act, persons cannot be held more than 24 hours by police.

RAMKISSOON Saymar was held in the Brickdam Police station from January 14-18, 1982 when his dead body was handed over to the family for burial. A post mortem carried out 3-1/2 years later said that he was murdered in the lock-ups. Here is another example of misuse of police powers and similar to the Steve Biko affair in South Africa.

WHAT is happening to our country? The whole rocket mystery can quite easily be used by the ruling party to give the impression abroad that it is under attack, needs more money and more military hardware, patrol boats, etc., to protect itself. This owuld not be the first time that the ruling party has feigned attacks from outside that were the figments of a purple imagination, in order to get sympathy and funds. On the other hand, the rockets could have landed on our foreshore by accident from a shipwreck, or were being smuggled in by subversive forces. But tell the Guyanese people what it is all about, and stop the harassment!

AND what is the harassment all about? What is the purpose, really, of searching the houses of PPP and GAWU leaders and activists? Could one reasonably expect them to have the rockets under the mattress or in the refrigerator? Anyone, including a policeman, should have the good sense to know that the

rockets would not show up in that manner and that the many searches were in reality not aimed at finding rockets, but in a show of strength against militants opposed to the government.

THE searches are particularly abhorrent in view of the need for police services all over the country where violent crimes are creating more and more fear and terror. The misuses of police personnel is another bone of contention and people deeply resent it.

IT is time now for the vicious National Security Act to be abolished, so that there can be a return to acceptable legal and just methods of dealing with offenders of the law, so that the police cannot continue to misuse their powers of arrest and search.

CSO: 3298/714

GUYANA

PPP SLAMS GOVERNMENT FAILINGS IN JOINING STANDARDS COMMITTEE

Georgetown MIRROR in English 28 Apr 85 p 4

[Text] The government has set up a "Committee to Advise on Improvements of Standards in Guyana" with the participation of a cross section of the population. The PPP has named a representative on this Committee, which functions under the aegis of the Ministry of Education.

The reason for the "Standards Committee" is the glaring collapse in national discipline in the country; the disrespect shown by large sections of the people towards national symbols; the low level of courtesy manifested in day-to-day social relations; a lack of manners in the young generation; and other manifestations of cultural degeneracy taking root in Guyana.

The central government in setting up the Committee however, is also motivated by a desire to assert its authority which is on the wane particularly in the economy.

In submitting to the Ministry the name of its nominee on the Committee, the PPP gave reasons for the downturn in standards, and blamed the ruling party for the trend. The letter remarked:

"Undoubtedly there has been a breakdown of discipline, but from our own perspective, this is a result of the alienation our people feel from the entire decision-making process, in relation to which they have little or no influence. Discontentment and frustration with conditions of life in Guyana, the numerous hardships encountered to obtain the most rudimentary necessities of life (water, transportation, housing, jobs, drugs, essential commodities) have an effect on the attitudes and behaviour of people which cannot be dismissed."

The PPP letter which was addressed to Minister of Education Malcolm Parris placed the problem of indiscipline into 3 categories:

- 1) Political and racial discrimination and nepotism
- 2) Endemic corruption at all levels
- 3) Elections at the national, municipal, industrial and trade union levels.

The letter urged an end to discrimination, corruption, the doctrine of "party paramountcy" and rigged elections. It also called for the enactment of Anti-Corruption legislation.

"In our opinion" the letter notes "discipline and basic standards of conduct, behaviour, respect for the nation, national symbols and authority cannot be imposed on a people from the top....

It is our hope that this Committee will sit down and seriously examine the causes for the malaise with a clear objective of making proposals to assist in curing the ills rather than to look at the mere effects and send out dictates on conduct and behaviour."

Even in the nation's educational institutions there is not only a low level of discipline among the students, but among the teachers as well...the very persons who are expected to inculcate discipline in the students.

CSO: 3298/714

GUYANA

MOUNTED POLICE PATROLS HELP COMBAT THEFT OF CROPS, CATTLE

Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 25 Apr 85 p 5

[Text]

NEW Amsterdam: (GNA)

— Police on horseback are now patrolling the backlands on the Corantyne to help stamp out predial larceny and rustling which are reported to be plaguing farmers in Region Six.

The horseback patrols were launched last week in the Whim-Black Bush Polder district, including the agricultural areas of Lancaster and Manchester.

The new measure came in the wake of complaints made by farmers about thieves who have carried away tons of coconuts, cassava, plantains, bananas and other crops.

Since the patrols started, seven head of cattle which were reported stolen have been recovered from a 'hidesout' area a block of Black Bush Polder and four men have been charged with cattle rustling.

Deputy Superintendent of Police Lionel Stewart, in reporting to a face-the-community meeting recently

at Manchester, told farmers that the Police were on the trail of all those who "intend to reap but not to plant."

Cde Stewart also appealed to the large gathering of foodcrop farmers and livestock owners to co-operate with the Police by providing information whenever necessary.

Some residents in the Manchester-Lancaster area said that many villagers had given up farming because of the high incidence of theft.

Peter Butcher, one of the largest foodcrop farmers in Manchester, told the face-the-community meeting that if the Police should continue to patrol the farmlands, many persons will return to farming.

He also suggested that the Courts should impose stiffer penalties on persons convicted of predial larceny and cattle rustling because these types of offences, he observed, 'frustrate agricultural production and strike at the root of the national economy.'

CSO: 3298/714

GUYANA

FIRST STAGE OF QUARANTINE PROGRAM WITH CUBA COMPLETED

Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 26 Apr 85 p 4

[Text] GUYANA and Cuba have completed a preparatory stage of a co-operation exercise in the field of plant and animal quarantine.

A four-man panel of Cuban experts concluded a two-day seminar on technical aspects of quarantine systems Wednesday at the Agriculture In-Service Training Centre, Mon Repos.

Forty participants were drawn from the Agriculture Ministry, the Regional Programme for Animal Health Assistants (REPAHA) and the Customs and Excise Department.

The Cuban experts also travelled to border and coastal areas of Guyana, viewing quarantine facilities. They are expected to make recommendations on internal and international quarantine systems for Guyana.

Quarantine is a system of controlling and regulating the movement of plants and animals internationally and within countries to prevent the spread of diseases.

Two Guyanese are to make a follow-up visit to Cuba to observe that country's quarantine system, an Agriculture Ministry release said.

The experts who participated in the exercise in Guyana are Cuba's Head of Plant Quarantine, Dr. A. Soza, Head of National Plant Protection, Dr. M. Fernandez, Head of Animal Quarantine, Dr. L. Blanco, and Dr. L. Balart, Head of Animal Quarantine in the Province of Santiago de Cuba.

Their visit came under a Guyana-Cuba agreement for the exchange of technical personnel, the Agriculture Ministry said.

CSO: 3298/715

GUYANA

FRENCH COMPANY DECIDES TO CLOSE SEARCH FOR URANIUM

Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 27 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] COGEMA, the French company which has been exploring for uranium in Region One (Barima-Waini) and Region Seven (Cuyuni-Mazaruni) will close its uranium operations in Guyana at the end of this month, the Energy and Mines Ministry announced yesterday.

Cogema has, however, expressed a desire to become involved in gold and diamond mining activities, the Ministry said. Discussions on Cogema's possible involvement in gold and diamond mining are now in progress between the Guyana Government and the French company.

Recent negative trends in the international market for uranium, a source of nuclear energy, are said to be behind the French company's decision to close its uranium operations in Guyana.

Uranium deposits have been discovered in Guyana, but Cogema, operating here since the late 1970s, has not completed studies to determine whether these are commercially feasible deposits.

There has been a glut of uranium on the world market for the last five years, with demand for production of the metal declining over the last three years.

Prices for uranium oxide fell from \$40 (US) per pound in 1980 to \$15 (US) last year. Long-term contracts for the purchase and sale of uranium have also declined in recent years.

CSO: 3298/715

GUYANA

BRIEFS

UNION-COMPANY PACT--THE Guyana Labour Union yesterday signed a two-year agreement with Ideal Company which manufactures stoves, refrigerators etc. It provides for increased wages and better working conditions for more than 90 employees of the company. The agreement was signed at the Ministry of Manpower and Cooperatives yesterday by Cde. M. Brassington, Managing-Director of Ideal and Cde. Samuel Walker, President and Acting General Secretary Cde. Carville Duncan on behalf of the union. [Text] [Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 1 May 85 p 5]

DEATH OF TUC OFFICIAL--ASSISTANT Organising Secretary of the Guyana Trades Union Congress, Cde. James Dastajir, 40, died at the Georgetown Hospital yesterday after a brief illness. Dastajir, who has been the Communication officer of the Guyana Agricultural and General Workers' Union for several years is one of the union's main witnesses at the Fred Eytie Arbitration Tribunal now probing the dismissal of a number of workers at Lysons Knitwear. He fell ill about two weeks ago just before the Eleventh Congress of GAWU. Cde. Dastajir was a member of the General Council of GAWU and an executive member of the union. He also served as a member of the Central Committee of the People's Progressive Party. Cde. Dastajir worked as a clerk on the sugar plantation, as a teacher and as a journalist at the Mirror newspaper before taking up the appointment as Communication Officer of GAWU. He is survived by a wife and two children. [Text] [Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 26 Apr 85 p 4]

CSO: 3298/714

PNP UNIT CALLS DUNCAN TO TALKS FOLLOWING INTERVIEW

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 30 May 85 p 1

[Text] Dr. D. K. Duncan, former General Secretary of the People's National Party (PNP) and member of the National Executive Council (NEC) of the Party has been asked to appear before the Internal Affairs Commission of the Party tomorrow in connection with his interview which appeared in the Sunday Gleaner on May 5. Dr. Duncan said last night, however, he was not sure he would attend.

[Editor's Note: The interview with Duncan was published by JPRS from the first available source--the Port-of-Spain SUNDAY EXPRESS of 12 May 1985.]

The PNP in a release yesterday said the executive of the party has "expressed reservations and great disquiet at several sections of Dr. D.K. Duncan's statement."

Dr. Duncan said in the interview that he is a Revolutionary Democrat, that he and a group of activists within the party had done a study, to be published in August, which showed that the PNP was never on track in the 70s to transforming the society. He said that the party had returned to its vacillatory self and had no programmes which were significantly different from those of the JLP.

The Internal Affairs Commission (IAC) is the organ that promotes harmonious relationships within the party and where a matter has implications on party discipline the committee refers it to the Executive to be taken up by the Disciplinary Committee of the Party. That committee is in fact a sub-committee of the IAC.

Asked by the Gleaner yesterday if he had been informed about the meeting, Dr. Duncan said he had

been asked to meet with the Commission but had not been told what about. He said the fact that the Commission had issued a public news release created a situation where he had to reconsider his acceptance to attend the meeting tomorrow.

He said it was unusual and improper for the committee to make such matters public and he would have to consider whether he should attend at all and instead take up the matter directly with the NEC (of which he is a member) and later on at the Conference of the Party later this year.

The NEC is the highest decision-making body outside of the Party Conference. Dr. Duncan had a significant part to play, as General Secretary, in the creation of the IAC in 1981 and other Commissions in the Party's structure.

The Chairman of the IAC, Mr. Bobby Pickersgill, who had signed the news release told the Gleaner yesterday that when Dr. Duncan "comes to us certain questions will be asked with the aim of clarifying

what at this point appears to be issues which need to be clarified."

He said if there was any indication at the meeting that the matter was becoming a disciplinary one, then the meeting would have to come to an end and the IAC would report the matter to the Party Executive which would ask the Disciplinary Committee to take it up. Mr. Pickengill is also the chairman of the Disciplinary Committee. He said the party's constitution allows appeals up to the NEC level.

Mr. Pickengill also said that the Commission was not pre-supposing anything; it only knew that there was an interview in which comments were attributed to Dr. Duncan and those had to be considered.

CSO: 3298/787

JAMAICA

ANOTHER VIEW OF ECONOMIC PROBLEMS IN SEAGA POLICIES

Bridgetown CARIBBEAN CONTACT in English Jun 85 pp 5, 7

[Article by Derick Boyd]

[Text]

"IT seems like every day I hear that something else has gone up," complained the disc jockey on the radio. He was not talking about records climbing the charts but yet more announcements of price increases in Jamaica. Each month has brought its own wave. The recent wave in April saw significant increases in many basic items such as bread, rice, flour, cooking oil, milk powder, condensed milk, soap and detergent, and many other goods. Some products have increased in price twice for the month. The price of ground provisions and other domestic foods have also increased in response.

BOYCOTT

The price of chicken which increased in March was again increased in April. Some consumer organisations are currently urging people to boycott the buying of chicken, which is still the cheapest meat, in an attempt to bring the price down.

The government has claimed that since the exchange rate has stabilised around JAS\$5.50 = US\$1.00 for the last four weeks these price increases should peter out. This of course, is sheer

nonsense. For one thing, there are many foreign exchange buyers who pay much more than JAS\$5.50 for US \$1.00 at the Bank of Jamaica (BOJ) foreign exchange auctions. JAS\$5.50 is the lowest rate that US dollars are supplied at the auction, but other buyers pay at the rate which they bid which may be well in excess of that rate. If they bid below JAS\$5.50 they get nothing.

HIGH INTEREST RATES

For another, there are very many other policy factors which dictate that prices will increase in the foreseeable future. These include new measures to increase credit restrictions and interest rates, increase taxes on raw materials and capital goods, increase taxes on imports, and increase taxes on other goods and services, among other things.

Severe credit restrictions and record high interest rates will ensure that prices will rise. In April the bank rate was increased to an all time high of 21 per cent. The rate of interest on savings went from 15 per cent to 18 per cent to 20 per cent all in the month of April.

A leading banker comment-

ing on the first increase said, "Everything is being thrown to the wind . . . The effect of the new rates, and in particular the 3 per cent increase in the savings rate, will force the large banks to move their lending rates from the 30 to 35 per cent level and the smaller banks from the 35 per cent to 40 per cent level".

STAGFLATION

Jamaican businesses have traditionally relied upon credit to finance their operations. This being so, the restrictions in credit which started in January 1984 and which have been intensified during 1985 have resulted in business closures, redundancies, and short-time working. The combined effects of the deflationary monetary and fiscal policies have ruined the Jamaican economy for business. Mr. Seaga's policies have unquestionably resulted in stagflation, i.e. reduced output and unemployment, both at the same time as rising prices.

Evidence of stagflation in Jamaica at the current time is all too clear for those with eyes to see. It is, however, not the view of the government. The questionable wisdom of the government is that the policies are working but they need time to work to good effect.

It is in this light that Prime Minister Seaga in a broadcast on April 12 informed the nation that the economy was well on its way to achieving "the two basic economic goals" of the government. These goals he said were: cutting the budget deficit to 8.3 per cent of GDP, and achieving a surplus on the balance of payments. These "astonishing feats", as he calls them, were, he claimed, achieved.

Before we briefly examine these "astonishing feats" it is

worth noting that no mention was made of the rate of growth of the economy, or the rate of growth of prices. These used to be primary among government targets, but no figures have yet been published for 1984. It is reasonable to expect that the growth figures will be negative and the inflation rate high, given the 50 per cent devaluation which took place over 1984 and the accompanying steep rises in prices.

FISCAL FEAT: FANTASY ONE

The national income accounts have not been published to date, but BOJ statistics may be used to set the Prime Minister's claims in perspective. The most recently published BOJ statistics show that Mr. Seaga has not been quite fair when he compares his 7.2 per cent GDP budget deficit with the 17.0 per cent he inherited for two reasons.

Firstly, in classic now-toe-with-statistics fashion, he compares apples with oranges. He compares a new category of figures called adjusted surplus/deficit with the gross deficit for 1980. No such category exists for any past years (see Table 1). The BOJ figures show the 1980/81 gross deficit to be 17.0 per cent; and the 1984/85 gross deficit to be 12.5 per cent, but Mr. Seaga's 1983/84 gross deficit was 23.7 per cent. So the really astonishing feat is to have reduced it from 23.7 per cent to 12.5 per cent in one year.

Secondly, Mr. Seaga's government took over with about five months of the 1980/81 fiscal year left to run; and in the succeeding years government expenditure increased as Table 1 shows. It is worth noting that the gross deficit in 1983/84 equalled the peak

TABLE 1
FISCAL INDICATORS¹
(J\$m)

YEARS	TOTAL REV.	TOTAL EXP.	SUR/ DEF	net S/D ²	adj. S/D
1984/5 ³	2718.1 (28.0)	3905.1 (40.2)	-1187.0 (12.5)	- 786.2 (8.1)	-698.0 (7.2)
1983/4	1717.5 (24.2)	3396.4 (47.9)	-1678.1 (23.7)	-1333.5 (18.8)	—
1982/3	1750.3 (29.5)	2707.4 (45.7)	- 957.1 (16.2)	- 784.1 (13.2)	—
1981/2	1554.6 (28.3)	2471.3 (45.0)	- 916.7 (16.7)	- 744.4 (13.6)	—
1980/1 ⁴	1375.2 (23.0)	2391.5 (40.0)	-1016.3 (17.0)	- 812.2 (13.6)	—

1. Figures in brackets are ratios with respect to the GDP for the fiscal year.

2. Net of amortisation.

3. Estimates.

4. GDP ratios are based on the assumption J\$1016.3 = 17.0.

Sources: National Planning Agency, *Economic and Social Survey of Jamaica* 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983; Bank of Jamaica, *Statistical Digests*, July 1980, October 1984.

ratio of 24 per cent reached under Mr. Manley's administration in 1976.

INCREASED TAXATION

A remarkable feature of the fiscal statistics on which Mr. Seaga was silent is the 58.3 per cent increase in government revenue over 1984/85, from J\$1717.5m in 1983/84 to J\$2718.1m (see the total revenue column in Table 1). Total revenue comes from direct and indirect taxes, non-tax revenues such as licences and fees, and transfers from the Capital Development Fund (CDF). The last category represents the production levy revenue from the bauxite industry: the levy is paid into the CDF and transfers are made from it.

This feature is worthy of explanation because of the significant increases which oc-

curred in each of the components Direct and indirect tax revenues increased by 38 per cent; non-tax revenues increased by 147 per cent; and transfers from the CDF increased by a massive 245 per cent. It is rather surprising that in a period which has seen major cutbacks in bauxite and alumina production and plant closures that government revenues from this source should have increased by so much.

An important question Jamaicans have to ask in the light of these figures is, what if any will be the effect of these staggering tax revenue increases on the economy? Tax increases of this nature, after all, are not known to increase output or employment. The levels of personal and indirect taxes in Jamaica are already very high, and are associated with considerable social inequity and tax eva-

TABLE 2
JAMAICA: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(US\$m)

	1983 ¹	1984 ²
Merchandise	-595.4	-442.9
Exports (fob)	685.7	738.7
Imports (cif)	1,281.1	1,181.6
Current Account Balance	-375.4	-311.2
Net Capital Movements	80.8	484.7
Official	321.0	357.6
Private	-240.2	127.1 ³
Overall Balance	-294.6	173.5
Change in Reserves	-294.6	+173.5

(- is a decrease)
(+ is an increase)

1. Revised

2. Provisional

3. Includes arrears and net errors and omissions

Source: Bank of Jamaica.

sion.

PAYMENTS FEAT: FANTASY TWO

With respect to the balance of payments Mr. Seaga said the following: "The second target, to transform a deficit of nearly US\$300m in our 1983/84 balance of payments account to a surplus of some US\$300m in 1984/85, is expected to be achieved by the end of this month, representing an equally astonishing turnaround of approximately US \$300m in a single year."

Table 2 reports the latest balance of payments figures issued by the BOJ. Now, whilst the Prime Minister referred to payment flows over fiscal years, the figures in Table 2 refer to calendar years, but given the considerable overlap of the periods, we would expect to see the improvements referred to by Mr. Seaga reflected to some degree in the calendar year's figures. On the whole, however, Table 2 does not indicate meaningful improvements in the balance of payments.

ful improvements in the balance of payments.

LARGE DEFICITS

Both the trade and current account balances are still quite close to the record deficit levels of 1983. The 1984 current account deficit of US\$311.2m represents 42 per cent of total goods exports. In other words Jamaican goods exports would have to increase by 42 per cent in order to balance the current account. It is far from being insignificant, and in US dollar terms is larger than any current account deficit recorded during the Manley years of 1972-80.

The overall balance of US\$173.5m does show a turnaround in 1984 with a surplus and additional reserves of US\$173.5m. This was achieved through a new record net capital inflow of US\$484.7m. This massive inflow relied primarily on official inflows.

JCA BORROWS WAY TO SURPLUS

These are, of course, official loans which serve to increase Jamaica's international indebtedness and which will have to be repaid. Although desirable they do have considerable costs attached to them especially if they are not used to improve the foreign exchange earnings potential of the country. In effect, therefore, Jamaica borrowed its way to a surplus. It does not represent a real improvement in the external trading position. It is also worth noting that an overall balance surplus of US\$300m for fiscal 1984/85 is a long way from the calendar year figure of US\$173.5m.

A noteworthy feature of the capital flows is the reversal of the considerable private outflows which took place over 1983 (see Table 2). This, however cannot be regarded as heralding the start of significant private foreign inflows because this figure also contains the net errors and omissions items. Furthermore, massive private inflows do not accord with the current climate of decline which has beset Jamaica due to the widespread production cutbacks and redundancies experienced over the last two years.

INCREASED FOREIGN DEBT

On the point of foreign inflows and international indebtedness an interesting comparison is to contrast the quantity of net official inflows under both regimes. Under the Manley 1972-80 regime, the net official inflow summed to US\$715m, averaging out at less than US \$80m per year. Under the Seaga regime for only four years, 1981-84, the total net inflow is US\$1365m, averaging out at US\$341m per year. This is over four times the rate of the so-called Manley years. The net external debt has more than doubled from US\$838.2m in

1980 to US\$1690.8m in 1984. In 1983 the gross external debt service alone was equivalent to 41 per cent of Jamaica's exports.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF US

This massive level of foreign inflow has come about through the support of the US, of course. The important question is, what effect will these government loans and government guaranteed loans have on the economy? The answer to this question is easy. If the loans have not been used in ways which will increase the ability of Jamaica to earn foreign exchange then they will not have been acquired or used in the best short-term, or indeed long-term, interest of the nation, since all of these loans have to be repaid with interest. The lesson of the seventies for Third World nations was that it is sheer folly to spend expensive foreign loans to increase consumption.

A further crippling feature of foreign debt expansion is devaluation of the domestic currency, for every 10 per cent devaluation increases the cost of the foreign debt in domestic terms by 10 per cent. Since 1983 the Jamaican dollar has been devalued by well over 200 per cent thus increasing the foreign debt in JA dollar terms by the same magnitude.

The Net Stock of Foreign Assets (NSFA) position of a country balances out the claims on foreign assets by domestic assets by foreign residents. For Jamaica the NSFA in 1972 was JAS 77.6m, over the eight years of Mr. Manley's government. This declined to a negative figure of JAS -820.7m since the four years of Mr. Seaga. This figure has further fallen JAS -4328.9m, as of October 1984. This is an astonishing rate of fall to say the least.

JPRS-LAM-85-059
11 July 1985

JAMAICA

BRIEFS

UNION UNITY--Concern over the "delay" in dealing with the 1985/86 public sector wage and fringe benefits negotiations has been expressed by six of the island's trade unions, in a letter to the Ministry of the Public Service. The unions said that the last meeting was held on April 1, with the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry, at which time the offers of between 10% and 1.5% were rejected by them. To date no further meeting has been held and they were demanding that the negotiations resume immediately. The six unions involved were: the BITU, the NWU, the TUC, UTASP, JUPOPE and JALGO. And, in another letter to the Ministry, the Jamaican Workers Union (JWU) said that it had rejected wage offers of between \$18 and \$19 weekly, made by the Ministry of the Public Service to its members. The JWU requested that special consideration be given to personal allowances in income tax relief, especially when cognizance is taken of the continuous decline of the dollar and the rapid rate of increase in the cost of living. The union said that any settlement of the issue should be retroactive to April 1, 1985, and not July 1, 1985, or another later date. [Text] [Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 30 May 85 p 12]

CSO: 3298/787

ST LUCIA

GOVERNMENT VOICES OPPOSITION TO U.S. EMBARGO ON NICARAGUA

Castries THE WEEKEND VOICE in English 18 May 85 p 2

[Text]

ST. LUCIA opposes the imposition of trade sanctions against Nicaragua by the United States.

St. Lucia's position on the issue was expressed at the 11th Meeting of the Standing Committee of CARICOM Ministers of Foreign Affairs held in St. Kitts last week. Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning and Development, Louis George who represented the island at the meeting said government held the view that economic sanctions jeopardized the Contadora Initiative and was calling on both sides to return to dialogue.

Washington on May 1 announced that it had severed all trading ties with Nicaragua as well as a suspension of shipping and air services from that country to the United States for what it claimed was Nicaragua's aggressive activities in Central America.

"Our position is basically one of support for the Contadora Initiative. We believe both the U.S. and Nicaragua should resume dialogue along the Contadora lines, because we feel that is perhaps the mechanism towards producing a kind of lasting peace in Latin America and as such we oppose the imposition of sanctions..." George said in an interview.

As for the island's position on apartheid in sport and with particular reference to the tour of the Caribbean by the English cricket team early next year, George said St. Lucia would allow entry to any cricketer who had been punished by his country for playing in South Africa. This he pointed out was well in keeping with the broad outlines of the Gleneagles Agreement which discourages sporting links with the racially divided Republic.

"...We believe that every country that is a signatory to the agreement has a right to impose whatever sanctions it feels fit on their respective nationals and we agree that if a cricketer who has played in South Africa has been significantly punished by his respective government, our government would recognise that fact and allow that player access into St. Lucia," George emphasized.

He added that St. Lucia and the other CARICOM states reaffirmed their support for the life ban imposed on the "rebel" West Indies players who toured South Africa three years ago.

George stressed that St. Lucia reiterated its unflinching support for Belize in its territorial dispute with Guatemala and held the opinion that Guatemala should recognize the right of Belize to exist as a free and independent state.

He said St. Lucia believed that all attempts should be made by the two countries to settle their differences by face-to-face discussions. He stressed that St. Lucia was pleased with the considerable amount of improvement in the Venezuela - Guyana border issue to the extent that there had been consultation between the two countries at the Foreign Minister level. Also, the two countries were so far satisfied with the peace efforts of the United Nations Secretary General in settling the border dispute. George noted.

CSO: 3298/788

ST LUCIA

FOREIGN COMPANIES CHARGED WITH EVADING TAX RESPONSIBILITY

Castries THE WEEKEND VOICE in English 4 May 85 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

LEADER of the Opposition Neville Cenac must have caught many St. Lucia by surprise last weekend with his letter to the Audit Department alleging that many foreign companies doing business in St. Lucia were defrauding the State of millions of dollars annually by illegally siphoning money out of the country.

Of course this was not exactly news. What was news, at least from Mr. Cenac's charges, was the amount of money which he claims was being sent abroad by people whom he referred to as "gangsters."

Since Mr. Cenac's letter, we have made some queries in certain quarters. As a result, we have concluded that among other things, there is some truth in Mr. Cenac's claims. We have also been made to understand that the Government has been aware of this fraud on the revenues of the country as a result of the foreign currency tax of two percent introduced in 1982 shortly after it took office.

Apparently, this new tax was part of the Government's strategy to get these companies to make some contribution to the development of the country where they earn huge sums of money. But these companies, it would seem, beat the Government to the punch and the result is that there have been shortfalls in projected revenue from that source.

We understand further that the Government, aware of the dramatic shortfalls,

appointed a task force to look into the matter. Our information is that this task force submitted a report to Cabinet last January.

What we are very concerned about is the fact that St. Lucians have not been told the content's of the task force's report, nor of its recommendations — we must presume there must have been some — to deal with what everyone knows has been a serious racket in this country for some time.

We all know that there have been people in St. Lucia, who many regard as "respectable" and "responsible" whose names have actually been linked with the illegal export of currency, and thus evading payment of the foreign currency export tax.

We have repeatedly advised the Government that in the interest of the economic well-being of this country, it was important that the avenues left open to persons and companies to deprive the State of revenues due to it be swiftly and efficiently plugged. We cannot say that we are satisfied with the measures which have been taken to arrest this drain on our resources.

It is our understanding that Mr. Cenac's letter was directed to the wrong government department. However, the point is that both Mr. Cenac and the Government agree that there is a serious fraud being committed against the country. We can only suggest in the circumstances that both sides pursue their attempts to uncover the wrong-doers.

St. Lucia is a small, poor and struggling country with many mouths to feed, and expectations to be satisfied. We would be taking bread out of our mouths were we to sit by and allow people, whoever they are, to deprive us of our statutory rights: the proceeds from their tax the government imposes on their foreign currency transfers.

It is our hope that in the coming weeks we hear more of the attempts both by the Government and Mr. Cenac, in his capacity as Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee to get to the bottom of this business. It is our hope too that the Government considers immediately stiff penalties for those who are proven guilty of deliberately evading their taxes.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

AGREEMENT REACHED ON ALLOCATION OF NAR SEATS

Port-of-Spain EXPRESS in English 4 Jun 85 p 1

[Text]

A TENTATIVE agreement has been reportedly reached on the allocation of the six marginal seats which had been a source of contention between the Alliance and the Organisation for National Reconstruction (ONR) in the opposition coalition of the National Alliance for Reconstruction (NAR).

The agreement was reached at the Tobago meeting of the leaders of the NAR at the weekend. Chairman of the meeting was Democratic Action Congress (DAC) leader A.N.E. Robinson and also in attendance were Opposition leader Basdeo Panday, ONR leader Karl Hudson-Phillips and Tapia's chairman, Basu Tewari.

A report said that after tough negotiations, the ONR was allocated three of the six marginal seats — Pynabat, St Joseph and Pointe-a-Pierre. The Alliance was allocated two — Caroni East and Princes Town. The Nariva seat which had been the "biggest bug-bear of the NAR" was heavily tipped to go to the Alliance.

It was learnt that the ONR may end up fighting 20 seats with the Alliance taking 16, including the two in Tobago. The ONR may have the monopoly in the East-West Corridor except for the Tunapuna seat which had been reserved for Tapia's Lloyd Best.

The ULF and Tapia arms of the National Alliance are expected to meet on July 7, instead of June 23, to accept its new constitution and policy, paving the way for the entry of the Alliance into the NAR. The NAR convention has reportedly been re-scheduled to the end of July.

CSO: 3298/778

11 July 1985

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

BRIEFS

NAR CONSTITUTION--THE ORGANISATION for National Reconstruction (ONR) is to hold a special national conference on Saturday to approve the constitution of the National Alliance for Reconstruction (NAR) of which the ONR is a constituent member. Mr. Roy Augustus, Chairman, explained yesterday that NRA's joint programme and policies would be discussed. Venue is the Astor Theatre, French Street, Woodbrook starting 1.30 p.m. Mr. Karl Hudson-Phillips, Political Leader, of the ONR, who recently announced he was not in the running for the leadership of NAR, will be attending the special meeting along with other top officials. It is expected the leader of NAR will be elected at a special conference of the party of parties within the next two months. [Text] [Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 4 Jun 85 p 18]

CSO: 3298/778

TURKS AND CAICOS

PDM, TCUP HIT PNP GOVERNMENT, CALL FOR ITS RESIGNATION

Mass Demonstration Plans

Grand Turk TURKS & CAICOS NEWS in English 16 May 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] THE People's Democratic Movement rounded off two weeks of public meetings in the Islands last Wednesday with a call for a mass demonstration in Grand Turk to press the government to resign.

Addressing a public meeting in his own constituency of North Backsalina, Grand Turk, last Wednesday, the PDM deputy leader Oswald Skippings told the crowd that "something drastic" had happened only recently which reinforced what he had said at an earlier meeting that if the government did not resign, its members would have to resign one by one.

"We will not get the respect of the U.S. and British governments and other governments until the total of the PNPs are out of government," Mr. Skippings said.

Mr. Skippings said his party had written a letter to the Chief Minister asking officially for the resignation of the government. The electorate, he said, had voted for a government under the leadership of Norman Saunders, not for one under Mr. Francis and people should be given the chance to vote again for a new Chief Minister.

In any case, he thought Mr. Francis's age made him unfit to hold the post which should go to a younger and fitter person.

"It is time they stepped down, because no one respects them," Mr. Skippings went on. "And if they refuse to resign, the PDM will show them what kind of stuff they are made of."

In his speech, PDM member Lewis Astwood gave details of what he said would be the party's "mighty demonstration" in Grand Turk. He advised people not to resist arrest and not mind if they were put in jail.

"If the police come, just sit down and sing out cheerful songs," he said, "and if they arrest you, don't fight back, just pay the bail and come right back."

He reminded the crowd of when he saw Bahamian Prime Minister Lynden Pindling many years ago, arrested ten times in one day during a demonstration. "Remember that everywhere that is a public road is yours."

He said people should not be afraid to say they were PDM out of fear of losing their jobs but should think of their children and grandchildren's future.

"We are not accepting any more victimisation," he said. The first person victimised in their job because they were PDM members would have the weight of the party behind them.

The PDM had changed its campaigning style, he went on, and was not dead as the Progressive National Party always said. In Salt Cay, where the PDM held a public meeting a few days earlier, there hadn't been a single person who admitted being a member of the PNP, he said. "They're not messing with no Ps."

Mr. Astwood reminded his audience that at a meeting in Grand Turk before the arrests, he had told people that "the British were coming." He had said this because he knew that the British government had done certain investigations through Scotland Yard as a result of which it decided to send a few hundred soldiers to the Islands under the guise of the communications exercise "Jumping Mercury" to sort the drugs thing out once and for all.

"But they did not know that the American government had jumped the gun (with the arrests) and gone in and got what they wanted."

Mr. Astwood said he planned to be present in Miami for the trial of Mr. Saunders and his two colleagues and while in Miami would go to the Drug Enforcement Agency and the District Attorney's office and would submit a list of names of

PDM members. He would ask for a certificate to say that the people on that list were clear of any suspicion of involvement with drug trafficking.

Mr. Astwood recalled that when he was a minister in the PDM government, he and his colleagues had been approached while attending a conference in Nassau by a group of people who offered them \$1 million each and promised to build a 700-room hotel and a casino in the Islands.

When the ministers asked what they had to do in return they were told, "Just get your police officers, customs and immigration officers to look the other way." They refused.

On his last visit to the United States, Mr. Astwood said, he had been approached by a top man in the DEA who told him that the people who had made that offer were DEA agents and that they had "passed the test" by turning them down.

"I can stand here tonight and say that in four years in government, I never accepted ten cents in bribe."

He criticised the Chief Minister for not placing a high enough value on maintaining a good relationship with the United States. "We are more Americanised than we are British even though we are British. If that plane doesn't come in on Wednesday from Miami, pretty soon there will be no food."

The Turks and Caicos Islands must have been in the wrong, he went on, for two big powers like the United States, its neighbours, and Britain, its "mother," to join forces against it. "You heard the release from the Gover-

nor when he said the arrests followed co-operation between the DEA and the Royal Turks and Caicos Police Force."

Turning to the economy and unemployment, Mr. Astwood said a PDM government would recommend a 30 p.c. increase on the going wage and a 50 p.c. rise in wages in its first three years in office.

"My people, there are few Turks and Caicos Islanders

working and those few jobs there are go to Haitians, Jamaicans and Dominicans who send their money abroad. Money must stay at home if we are to control our money."

Other speakers at the meeting included the former member for the West Road constituency of Grand Turk, Headley Durham, PDM chairman Edward Taylor and Louise Williams.

More Opposition Criticism

Grand Turk TURKS & CAICOS NEWS in English 23 May 85 pp 1, 2

[Text]

A TWO-pronged attack was mounted on the government's performance this week. Leon Smith, moving force behind the new Turks and Caicos United Party, said the Chief Minister, Nathaniel Francis, "is pursuing a policy of raping the country by demanding donations from people who are unable to give monies in support of a hopeless cause."

Oswald Skippings, of the PDM, said the government had "failed to the point of devastation."

Mr. Smith told the News the government has embarked upon a dangerous course lacking in foresight and direction and has ultimately created mass unemployment with no immediate economic goals in sight.

"The results of its mismanagement have caused severe hardship for our people. There are very few jobs available and there is very little hope in that these Islands have failed to attract the desperately needed foreign capital that is crucial to our survival," he added.

The government had failed and was incapable of handling the present economic

plight and of offering help to existing business institutions.

"The PNP," he said, "has constantly embarrassed our people by making empty promises that they are unable to fulfill. If one looks at the state of the roads of the major islands it would be evident it is impossible for development to take place or for investors to have an interest in these islands."

The government had failed in making the necessary preparations for the country's youth. There were already hundreds of youngsters on the streets who would ultimately be joined by the new graduates leaving school in June.

"It is unfortunate," he added, "that the government has not planned for these, but upon taking a look at the government it is evident that these men are incapable. They are unable to put in motion simple policies for development and promotion of these islands."

"The government has further embarrassed us, and has made clear its intentions when the Minister of Education, Mr. Robert Hall, released to the International

Press a statement to the effect that Governor Christopher Turner's term of office should be reduced, and that they would ask the United Kingdom to have him removed from the Islands."

Such statements, he said, did not help our cause. It reflected further the serious course that the government was taking. Such statements would not attract tourists and investors. "It only hurts our economy that at present cannot fall lower.

"I have considered the alternative available, and in order for our country to move ahead as a leading tourist destination and a respectable place in the world, a change in the present administration is inevitable."

Mr. Skippings told the News that the Miami arrests and indictments had left this country in a political quandary.

"These recent developments in the United States are by no means the catalyst that prompted the entire sad and depressing state of affairs that now exist in our once thriving Turks and Caicos Islands.

"For long before the arrest of these men our country under their leadership was experiencing a sharp decline in employment opportunities, a

virtual standstill of infrastructural and industrial development, an ailing and faltering tourist industry, a curtailed and inadequate scholarship programme, a steep increase in the cost of living . . . and a decadent economy that has placed us in the worst recession since World War II," he added.

The PNP, he said, had failed drastically to the point of devastation. "Of course, it is sad that the PDM's analytical and prophetic claims have come to pass, but on the other hand it adds credibility to the PDM for having such vision and insight . . ."

Now that the PDM had proved itself with its "sincerity, honesty and willingness to serve our country and countrymen" it was the only party to stand in the gap. "After all, we have demonstrated time and again that we are more than solid as a rock.

"Now that the PNP has crumbled and hanging only on a few straws grasping for a mere final futile breath of survival, our people have got to remember that there are going to be many greedy, strange wolves that will move in for the kill, but they will be properly and deceitfully clad in sheep's clothing."

Response From Francis

Grant Turk TURKS & CAICOS NEWS in English 23 May 85 pp 1, 3

[Text]

CHIEF Minister Nathaniel Francis went on radio last week to reply to an Opposition challenge that he should resign over the arrest of Norman Saunders and his two colleagues and because investors had lost confidence in the Turks and Caicos Islands.

"In demanding my resignation, the PDM have produced no constitutional arguments. They have not, cannot and will not," he said. "The constitution is quite clear on

all the matters raised. No part of the constitution has been breached. It goes without saying, I have no resignation to give anyone. We have defeated the PDM once, we

have defeated them twice and we will defeat them thrice. The PNP is solid as a rock." The government radio station then played a record of the pop song, "Solid as a Rock."

Mr. Francis began his ten-minute speech by saying he was responding to a letter received from the PDM and signed by its leader, Mr. Howell. This letter, he added, was copied to the Governor and was subject to news coverage on Voice of America.

"I do agree," added Mr. Francis, "that the arrest of our former Chief Minister and two of his colleagues did cause some embarrassment to many of us, the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands. I view the whole episode with much sadness and regret; this feeling is shared by the majority of decent minded citizens and residents.

"However, I doubt the Opposition shared this feeling and can in no way speak for the people in that they in speech and action were almost in a festive mood rejoicing at what had befallen our former Chief Minister and his colleagues.

"In fact, the leader of the Opposition, from whom I expected a little more tact and decency, displayed the same attitude as his colleagues."

The PDM letter, added Mr. Francis, referred to disrespect and lack of confidence in the PNP government by the U.S., U.K. and the Bahamas. "Let me not hesitate to say that this is indeed erroneous, and the PDM has no authority to speak for any government . . . Furthermore, no foreign government has indicated their displeasure to me. Let me assure you, this is not Norman Saunders' government. This is a new government. This is the NJS Francis government."

The letter, he said, went on to refer to lack of respect and confidence in the PNP gov-

ernment by current and would-be investors. The PDM was never so mistaken in their life. "This is not the indication I get from letters I received and definitely not from the investors who are continuously making inquiries and submitting proposals." He challenged the PDM to name any investor who had lost confidence in the government. "They cannot even invent a name."

On the decline in the economy, Mr. Francis said it was quite evident and normal for this time of the year, and was aggravated by a number of external factors over which they had no control. Any country with a fragile economy which is import oriented would feel the pinch as it was experienced elsewhere.

"We are not alone in this," he added. "Every third world country is screaming, and even the more developed ones are screaming. As the economy of North America and Europe improves so will ours."

The PDM's letter, he went on, suggested lack of performance by the newly appointed ministers. Again, the PDM did not know what they were talking about. "These gentlemen are professionals with great respect in their fields. They have begun to make their weight felt not only in the Islands, but on the international scene." He referred to Arlel Missick, whom was named Governor for the Dependent Territories on the Caribbean Development Bank.

Mr. Francis ended with these words: "There will always be trials and difficulties in life but the hotter the battle, the sweeter the victory. Citizens, residents, investors here and abroad, let me assure you that the Turks and Caicos is still a great place to live in, a safe place to invest, a quiet and beautiful place to vacation."

TURKS AND CAICOS

BRIEFS

PDM CANDIDATE--THE People's Democratic Movement (PDM) has named sea captain and engineer Maurice Simmons as the party's new candidate for Salt Cay. Last Friday, the newly-formed executive committee of the PDM in Salt Cay was due to hold its first meeting under the chairmanship of Maxwell Simmons. The other members of the committee are as follows: Deputy chairman, Royal Hamilton; secretary, Gertrude Wilson; deputy secretary, Jacqueline Walkin; treasurer, Clifford Clinton; deputy treasurer, Louise Smith; and chaplain and master of ceremonies, Max Garland. The party's five "floor" members on the island are Constance Basset, Sheffield Forbes, Carol Lightbourne, Rosalee Clinton and Conrad Simmons. At the last elections, Aulden "Smokey" Smith retained the Salt Cay seat for the Progressive National Party (PNP) with 97 votes. The PDM's candidate Phillin Williams, polled 56 votes. [Text] [Grand Turk TURKS & CAICOS NEWS in English 16 May 85 p 6]

VISA REQUIREMENT--IN AN attempt to stop the flow of illegal immigrants to the Islands, visitors from the Dominican Republic will require a visa from May 31, Chief Immigration Officer Tom Saunders told the News this week. About 30 Dominicans come to the Islands every week, and it is estimated that less than half return home. "The situation is similar to that with Haitians," said Mr. Saunders. "We are having to round them up and send them home by plane." Now they would have to obtain a visa before leaving the Dominican Republic. The majority of girls who arrive come to the Islands for immoral purposes, said Mr. Saunders. The situation is confused by the fact that some Dominicans are carrying false Bahamian visas which are being obtained in Santa Domingo, said Mr. Saunders. "The visas are stamped 'Panama' but we know there is no Bahamian Embassy in Panama. [Text] [Grand Turk TURKS & CAICOS NEWS in English 9 May 85 p 1]

CSO: 3298/789

JPRS-LAM-85-059
11 July 1985

URUGUAY

FOREIGN MINISTER REPORTS ON STOCKHOLM MEETING

PY132315 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0153 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Montevideo, 12 Jun (EFE) -- Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias confirmed today that the meeting in Sweden has liberated world trade by agreements that were attained on questions that have been blocking international relations.

He stated that the liberation is the result of the progress that has been made in the talks between rich and developing countries regarding the next GATT conference.

Upon returning from Stockholm, Iglesias said that the recent meeting brought together representatives of countries that are responsible for 90 percent of international trade, with the participation of developed nations, Third World nations, and Latin American developing countries.

He noted that the meeting established the basis for future multilateral trade relations.

The Uruguayan Foreign Ministry stressed the importance of collective negotiations among developing countries in order to counter the protectionist barriers set up by the large nations.

Iglesias added that as long as we are exposed to the spontaneous forces of the market and to those of the world's great commercial powers, we will be the losers.

He added that at the Stockholm meeting the Third World nations asked that, before going into another round of commercial negotiations, attention be given to question of protectionism regarding agricultural products.

That has been made clear, and I believe that there is concensus to deal with this matter in the next meeting, said the head of the Uruguayan Foreign Ministry.

In the opinion of Iglesias, it was necessary to clear up some points before progress can be made in the negotiations.

Among those points, he mentioned the compliance with previous commitments with Latin American countries and agreements on services.

To that effect, according to Iglesias, pragmatic solutions were found to permit progress in the negotiations that are scheduled later this year.

For this reason, Iglesias added, the meeting in Sweden gathering most of the world's commercial countries, which was one of those infrequently held, can be considered to have been a good preparation for the GATT meeting, because some developing countries attended it to learn the mechanics.

A very interesting dialogue took place in Stockholm, and our position was very close to those of Brazil, Argentina, India, and Korea. Nothing can be said about African countries, because they were not present. In conclusion, we all contributed to the reestablishment of multilateral negotiations, said the Uruguayan foreign minister.

CSO: 3348/750

JPRS-LAM-85-059
11 July 1985

URUGUAY

BRIEFS

FISHING BOAT CAPTURED--Treinta y Tres, Uruguay, 21 Jun (AFP) -- A Brazilian fishing boat that was fishing in water under Uruguayan jurisdiction has been captured by naval and police officials of this department 275 km northeast of Montevideo. The boat, the Ademir 23, was detected in the Cebollati River, which flows into the Merin Lagoon on the border between Uruguay and Brazil. When it was captured, the "Ademir 23 had about 600 tons of fresh fish aboard. Its three crewmen have been put at the disposal of the courts. [Text] [Paris AFP in Spanish 2109 GMT 21 Jun 85]

CSO: 3348/750

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